"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, with showers; warmer; southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,073. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.23; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cotton, middling, 6 5-16c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry, $11.75.

Page 3.

More than 8,000 State soldiers were in camp at Hempstead Plains last night. Many of them were obliged to sleep on the damp ground, and some even had no tents. The new recruits particularly suffered, as many of them were without uniforms and overcoats. There was no water in camp and no fires for cooking. It is expected that more equipments will be obtained to-day.

Most of the New York troops bound for the Hempstead and Peekskill camps passed on their way through the city yesterday, and were greeted by cheering thousands, who blocked the streets at various places. The Eighth Regiment while en route passed the Seventh Regiment Armory, and hissed it as they did so.

Page 4.

The harbor patrol fleet is badly handicapped through lack of sufficient boats to enforce the regulations. Gen. Merritt has gone to Washington.

Page 5.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the Paris, in command of Capt. W. C. Wise, put to sea yesterday afternoon, provisioned for thirty days. No difficulty was experienced in getting her crew to ship.

Page 7.

William Astor Chanler and a party of friends left for Tampa Sunday, and it is understood that they are on their way to join Gen. Gomez.

The War Department has received information that Manuel Rafael Angulo, who is stopping at the Hotel St. Marc, has been communicating with Gen. Blanco through ex-Minister Polo y Bernabé in Canada.

The electrical exhibition at Madison Square Garden was formally opened by President McKinley with a message from Washington. Chauncey Depew delivered an address, and Commodore Dewey's name was cheered.

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Russia has signed contracts with the Cramps for a 12,500-ton battleship and a 6,100-ton cruiser.

The daughter of a Police Sergeant was instantly killed by a runaway team while crossing a street.

The trial of ex-Deputy Commissioner of City Works Fielding of Brooklyn has been postponed for two weeks.

The stock market was buoyant yesterday, and at the opening there was a frantic rush to buy as a result of the jubilation over the news from Manila. The close was also bullish, but there was no bear panic. Grain was not greatly affected by the action on the Stock Exchange, but the close was at an advance.

The contractors on sewer work for the city have formed a combination for the purpose of getting the money due them, and yesterday announced their intention of taking their grievances to the Appellate Court. Controller Coler expressed his regret over the inconvenience to the contractors, but said he was powerless in the matter, unless the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is reversed.

Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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GEN. WEYLER UNRELENTING.

He Is Quoted As Saying He Has Lost No Sleep Over His Rigid Course in Cuba.

LONDON, May 3.—The Daily Telegraph publishes this morning an interview with Lieut. Gen. Valeriano Weyler, former Governor General of Cuba. In reply to a suggestion that some people had thought his administration cruel, Gen. Weyler said:

"I don't know. I don't trouble to consider. I am a military man, and do not live for myself, but for my country. I was sent to make war upon the rebels, and I did this, and neither more nor less than this. When a rebel was caught with arms in his hands I treated him as a prisoner of war and sent him before the tribunal exactly as had been done before me.

"When I caught a dastardly dynamitard or ruffianly assassin who stabbed unarmed men or assaulted women, once his guilt was made clear, I ordered him to be shot. If that be cruelty, certainly I was cruel, and I am prepared to become so again.

"I never pardoned a single dynamitard or assassin in Cuba. All were shot. I am old-fashioned enough to think myself merciful. I was rigorous, just, and resolute. I had a problem to solve by the rules of military science. I have earned the hatred and provoked the curses of the sworn enemies of Spain; but it will never cause me a bad night's sleep.

"I did not originate the scheme for reconcentration. If it were mine, I would avow it. The scheme was the upshot of war, the growth of abnormal conditions, rather than a deliberate plan. It was rife in the time of Campos. I did everything for them except to give up the soldiers' rations and to allow our troops to die of hunger. I am a soldier, and I have never considered it my duty to wrap up my rifle balls in wadding lest I hurt my enemy.

"War is war and not a picnic. In the present crisis we should make a bold dash into the enemy's country. It would do more good than the most regular mechanical defense. I am ready to return to Cuba to-morrow to help repair the mistakes of the past."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of little energy is central in the lake regions. An area of high pressure covers the Northwest. There is more or less cloudiness in all portions of the country except the South Atlantic Coast. There is a complete cloudiness in northern districts from Montana to Maine. Showers have fallen on the middle plateaus and slope, in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States.

High maximum temperatures were experienced Monday east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio. In the Northwest it has been decidedly cold, with freezing temperature Monday morning in North Dakota and at northern plateau stations.

Unsettled weather with showers is indicated for Tuesday in the North Atlantic States and lakes regions; fair weather in the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Partly cloudy weather will prevail in the Southwest, with probably showers in the interior. In the Northwest there will be a diminishing cloudiness and generally fair weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	46	59	58
6 A. M.	46	54	57
9 A. M.	49	57	62
12 M.	50	58	65
3 P. M.	48	53	59
6 P. M.	48	50	58
9 P. M.	41	48	54
12 P. M.	48	47	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58¾
Weather Bureau	55
Corresponding date 1897	48
Corresponding date for last 20 years	54

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible], at 1 A. M.; the minimum was [illegible], at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 [illegible] and at 8 P. M., .79.

[illegible] for Summer Homes [illegible] better than [illegible]

DEWEY STILL FIGHTING

Hotly Engaged with the Forts of Corregidor Island at Last Advices.

CABLE HAS BEEN CUT

Reported Spain Has Ordered Surrender of War Stores and Coal at Manila to Our Fleet.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADRID

Alarm Caused by Attitude of Certain Political Parties—Whole Garrison Ready in Barracks.

The cable between Hongkong and Manila was cut at or near the latter place yesterday. The last report received at Hongkong stated that Commodore Dewey's squadron was off Corregidor Island, hotly engaged with the forts there.

A special dispatch received in London from Madrid says that the Commodore gave Capt. Gen. Augusti twenty-four hours in which to comply with an ultimatum demanding all stores and coal, and it is believed that the Spanish Government cabled Augusti to give them up.

The Navy Department has not yet received news from Commodore Dewey, and its only knowledge of what is taking place has been gathered from the newspapers.

It is admitted by the Spanish Government that their fleet was practically destroyed in the battle on Sunday, and this is confirmed by dispatches received at the British Colonial Office from the Governor of the Straits Settlement. British naval officers express the warmest admiration for the work of our ships. Americans in London are jubilant, and many of them display miniature flags in their buttonholes.

The defeat of the Spanish fleet cast a gloom over Madrid, and the feeling of discontent is profound. The military feel equally with the civil element the effects of the disaster, and are disposed to attribute it to lack of foresight.

Late last night martial law was proclaimed, and at midnight the military patrols turned out, and the whole garrison was held in readiness for emergencies. This measure, it appears, was taken in consequence of the attitude of certain political parties.

THE ULTIMATUM TO CAPTAIN GENERAL AUGUSTI.

It Is Believed that There Will Be Trouble in Madrid if Government Has Ordered Compliance.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from Hongkong to The Daily Mail, dated Monday, says:

"Commodore Dewey's squadron is off Corregidor Island, hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut at or near Manila.

According to a Madrid special dispatch, Commodore Dewey gave Capt. Gen. Augusti twenty-four hours to comply with an ultimatum, which demanded all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the Government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made upon Manila.

The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the Government has already cabled Capt. Gen. Augusti authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open. Grave events may follow public knowledge of this compliance.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is suggested here that the half-breeds at the Manila Arsenal, who are rebels at heart, cut the cables connecting with the submarine mines, and thus enabled Commodore Dewey to force the harbor in safety.

"No real bombardment will be necessary to destroy Manila, if the shells are of such a description as will set houses on fire, the bulk of which there are of wood or bamboo. Only the public buildings are built of stone, while the brick-built old town is incapable resisting artillery."

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The German warship Kormoran (third-class cruiser) left Kiao-Chau yesterday (Sunday) for Manila. This, with the Irene, (second-class cruiser,) now en route to Manila from Nagasaki, Japan, will make three warships of Germany in the Philippines. According to the last official statistics, there are only about 100 Germans in Manila."

The sending of the German men-of-war to the Philippines is much criticised here.

The moral influence of the first great victory is recognized as incalculable; and, though it is practically certain that Spain will not yield till she has tried conclusions in the Atlantic, and also where she hopes for better luck with her really first-class fighting squadron, it is believed that a similar victory in Cuban waters would produce signs of revolution in Spain, compelling an endeavor to come to terms.

HONGKONG, May 2—11:15 P. M.—There is no news of the American squadron beyond a private telegram from Capt. Concha of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria to his children at a convent school here, mentioning that firing has been heard in the direction of Corregidor Island, and it is assumed from this that the Americans were reconnoitring the entrance and trying the southern side of the island, which is six miles wide and surrounded by rocks and shoals, though not believed to be mined.

There is no news either of the Spanish squadron, but according to the latest advices it could not take the offensive in any case.

The cable to Manila is now interrupted.

The steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies here to bring away the specie from Manila, reached there, and it is believed that she has been boarded by the Americans.

STATE OF SIEGE IN MADRID.

MADRID, May 3—2 A. M.—A state of siege was proclaimed at midnight, and at this hour hussars, police, and civil guards hold the principal streets and squares. There are remarkably few people about, considering extraordinary precautions.

A mob tried to break into the Apollo Theatre to hold a manifestation. The police barred the way. Several windows were broken before the people dispersed.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council was convoked this evening. The greatest importance was attached to it, as it was expected that a decision would be reached as to the reply to be made to the request of Capt.-Gen. Augusti for instructions. No details of the proceedings are obtainable.

The Imparcial says it believes the formation of a National Ministry is possible.

LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing at midnight, says:

"Señor Aguilera, the Civil Governor of Madrid, has just posted on the walls of the Home Office the customary proclamation intimating that the civil authorities consider the circumstances justify their handing over to the military authorities the mission of keeping order.

"Lieut. Gen. Daban, Captain General of Madrid, has assumed charge. The measure has been taken in consequence of the attitude of certain political parties since yesterday. The whole garrison is ready in barracks."

"It was noticeable to-day among all classes, especially among politicians, that there is a strong hope of an intervention by Continental powers, especially Germany and Russia."

THE STORY OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

LONDON, May 3.—The details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British Colonial Office in two cable messages from Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlement, the first of which arrived at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and the second at midnight.

The first dispatch announced that the United States squadron entered Manila harbor at daybreak on Sunday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila Bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement lasted two hours, and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

The American ships withdrew to their supply vessel, in the centre of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling.

One American vessel, whose name is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Commodore Dewey requested the British Consul, E. H. Rawson-Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish Governor General, demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city.

The message ended with the statement that the Spanish officials were conferring with the British Consul and the telegraph company's agent and that, pending a decision being arrived at, the cables were not permitted to handle messages.

Dewey's Demand Refused.

The second cable dispatch announced that the Spanish Governor General had refused to surrender the torpedoes, guns, and cable offices, and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commodore Dewey.

It added that the British Governor of the Straits Settlement expected that the bombardment of Manila would be begun Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable.

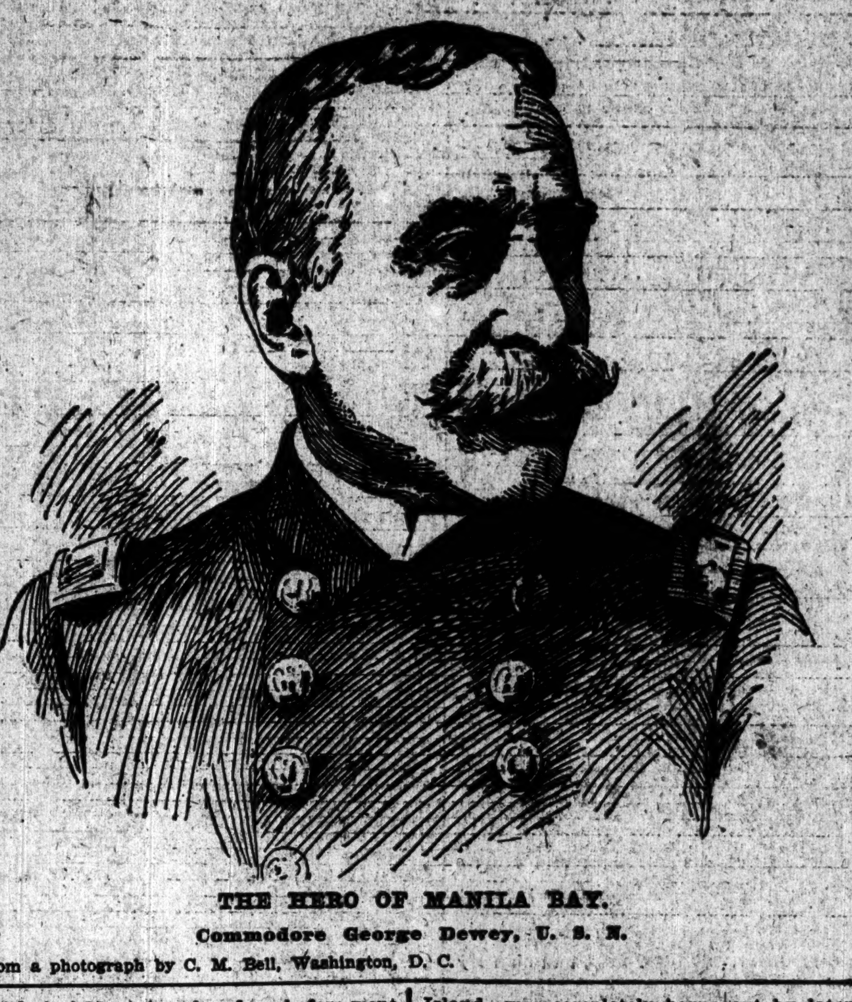
Subsequently a cable message reached the Foreign Office from the British Consul at Manila announcing that the bombardment lasted an hour and a half, and the Spanish fleet was practically annihilated.

In the House of Commons yesterday A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and First Lord of the Treasury, answering a question on the subject, said the Government had received information pointing to a serious battle at Manila and the destruction of a portion of the Spanish fleet. He added that a British warship was on her way there, explaining that anything the Government can do to preserve British lives and interests will be done.

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, describing the engagement, says:

"The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel, and the Monocacy entered the bay, under cover of darkness, by the smaller and safer Bocachica Channel. The forts of Corregidor Island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage.

"The American squadron moved up the bay, and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish fleet.



THE HERO OF MANILA BAY.
Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N.
From a photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.

"Admiral Montojo a few days before went to Subig Bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms, and it did not suffice.

Combat Lasted Four Hours.

"Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously, and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Ulloa was sunk, the Castilla and the Mindanao were set on fire, and the Reina Maria Cristina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring creek emptying into Baker Bay, where presumably the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail received from Madrid yesterday says:

"The Americans are now moving on Manila, but there has been no capitulation yet.

"Gen. Augusti will probably defend the Plaza of Manila.

"The Spanish Ministers admit that the battle ended in the utter rout of the Spanish fleet, but they are resolved not to spare any efforts in the defense of the country.

"The Spanish warships Reina Maria Cristina and the Castilla have been totally burned. One vessel was purposely sunk, and the rest were damaged.

"The American squadron is believed to be much damaged."

MADRID, May 2.—Dispatches to The Liberal, Premier Sagasta's organ, from Manila, says Admiral Montejo, the Spanish commander, acknowledges that the Spanish fleet has been completely demolished by Commodore Dewey's squadron. He adds that the crew of the Spanish warship Mindanao has been saved.

The Liberal further asserts that the burning of the Reina Maria Cristina was due to American petroleum bombs, and that a number of thatched huts belonging to natives were set on fire in the same way.

Blockade Established.

The United States squadron has taken up a position in front of Manila, and has established a blockade of the port.

Commodore Dewey has demanded the surrender of all Spanish vessels in the archipelago, threatening to bombard the ports if the demand is refused.

The population of Manila is fleeing from the city. A bombardment of the town is expected to take place to-day.

The British Consul at Manila, E. H. Rawson-Walker, has conferred with Commodore Dewey. The object of their conference is not known.

The Government's news from Manila is apparently behind that of the newspapers, as the latter's dispatches arriving in Madrid at 11:24 yesterday morning were not delivered until 9 o'clock in the evening.

While the Ministers yesterday evening were discussing Gen. Augusti's dispatch, rumors reached the Cabinet that the newspaper men had received news of the second engagement. Gen. Correa and Admiral Bermejo immediately communicated with their departments, and found that a fresh dispatch was being deciphered. Premier Sagasta ordered the dispatch to be brought to the council for deciphering.

The confused wording of the message showed the state of mind of the sender, Admiral Montejo, but, finally, its contents were elucidated and demonstrated to the Ministers' horror the complete destruction of the Spanish squadron.

Gen. Correa and Admiral Bermejo went straight to the Queen Regent, who was terribly distressed.

Statement by Admiral Bermejo.

Another Cabinet council was held this morning. At its conclusion the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, declined to furnish any further information for publication, but he said the first account sent out by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands was completely borne out by later dispatches, adding that the last shot was fired at 11:30, "when the American warships steamed away."

The absence of further details of the Spanish defeat is supposed, according to the Spanish officials, to be "due to the preoccupation of Captain General Augusti in defending Manila."

PARIS, May 2.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Temps says that according to the latest dispatches the British Consul at Manila, in his visit to Commodore Dewey, made representations in behalf of the Consular Corps against the bombardment of the town.

The dispatch continues:

"French, British, and German war vessels are in the roads at Manila.

"No Spanish warship surrendered and the majority perished. Two Spanish commanders were killed while resisting to the last moment.

"The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men killed, including many natives.

"The American squadron attacked furiously both the Spanish squadron and Cavite, where it caused great damage."

J. S. Bache & Co., bankers of 66 Exchange Place, this city, yesterday made public the following dispatch, which they had received from St. Albans, Vt.:

"A private cable from Commodore Dewey to his brother, in Montpelier, was received yesterday, (Sunday.) It says that the largest Spanish ships were destroyed, the smaller ships scattered, and the American fleet captured a point on one of the islands."

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company yesterday issued the following notice:

"We are officially advised that the cable between Hongkong and Manila is interrupted."

HOW MADRID RECEIVED THE NEWS.

MADRID, May 2.—The publication of the Liberal's dispatch from Manila removed the last hope of the Spaniards, and it is now admitted on all sides that the Spanish fleet has been completely destroyed and that it is probably only a question of hours as to when the Americans will occupy Manila. The fact that the Liberal, which is Premier Sagasta's organ, admitted the complete defeat of the Spaniards gives additional significance to the frank announcement.

The newspapers agree in saying that yesterday was a "sad but glorious day for Spain." The conduct of the Spanish Admiral in sinking the remnant of his fleet in order to prevent its capture is highly extolled.

Capt. Cardarso of the Spanish cruiser Reina Maria Cristina, who was killed, and whose vessel was among those destroyed, belongs to a Madrid family, who are proud of the circumstances of his death.

Capt. Cadarso was one of the most brilliant officers in the Spanish Navy. His ship was a model of order and efficiency. He read and wrote a great deal, especially with reference to naval and colonial matters, and he was so outspoken that he often came into collision with the authorities.

A Cabinet Council was again held to-day and lasted several hours. Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, and Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, made a report to the Queen Regent. The latter, it appears, "was aflame with patriotic enthusiasm" and declared that the loss of so many ships was a misfortune, but that there was "satisfaction in the reflection that the Spaniards had covered themselves with honor."

The Queen Regent is said to have added: "My spirit can never be daunted so long as I can rely on the patriotism and courage of the Spaniards."

The papers censure the street demonstrations made yesterday evening, when the crowd of people gathered before Gen. Weyler's residence, cheering for the former Captain General of Cuba, and another crowd assembled before the house of Premier Sagasta and hooted him. They urge the people to be calm and to allow nothing to shake their confidence in future triumphs of the Spanish arms, and declare that the defeat must and will be avenged. The Imparcial advises the Government to arm all the available shipping, and convert the vessels into an auxiliary fleet for the purpose of capturing and destroying American merchant vessels.

Sad faces are to be seen everywhere and the feeling of discontent is profound. The military feel equally with the civil elements the effects of the disaster, in which, according to one announcement, "our inferior war craft, although they fought pluckily, perished through lack of foresight in responsible quarters."

The authorities have adopted the most extreme military precautions. Martial law will be proclaimed if the Government is "provoked over hostile demonstrations" in the streets.

The celebrations in honor of the Spanish officers, Ruiz, Daoiz, and Velardes, the victims of Murat's massacre, have proceeded with gloomy quietness. A fine procession was headed by the Civic Guards, twelve abreast, followed by the orphans, the Madrid charities, veterans, municipal functionaries, and officials and others. Several regiments of troops brought up the rear. Señor Aguilera, the Civil Governor of Madrid, did not take part in the procession. All his energies were required to watch closely popular feeling, which, it is believed, is certain to explode sooner or later and require a propitiatory scapegoat.

Señor Romero y Robledo, the Conservative leader and former Minister of Justice, is expected to inaugurate a sensational debate in the Chamber to-morrow, in which he will be backed up by the Carlists and Republicans.

Gen. Weyler, whose popularity is increasing, will also provoke a debate in the Senate.

ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 2.—In the Houses of Parliament, at the hotels, which are beginning to be full of American tourists; at all the Government offices, and particularly at the Admiralty, the defeat of the Spanish fleet by the Asiatic Squadron of the United States at the battle of Manila was the one great subject talked of throughout the day.

The United States Embassy was the centre of interest for all London. There was a continuous line of callers requesting information, the majority being Americans.

The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, is overjoyed at this demonstration of the prowess of the American Navy. Concerning Commodore Dewey, who is a personal friend of his, the Ambassador remarked:

"It is hard to imagine so quiet and amiable a gentleman controlling a fierce naval battle. However, it is these quiet, gentlemanly Americans who may be depended upon to surprise the world when the opportunity for making history comes in the line of duty."

Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, declared the result was merely what he expected.

The hotel bulletins are surrounded with enthusiastic Americans, many of them displaying miniature flags at their buttonholes.

The Parnellite Members of Parliament have sent the following dispatch to President McKinley:

"In the names of millions of Irishmen the Parnellite Members of the House of Commons send you their congratulations on the brilliant victory of the American fleet.

"JOHN REDMOND."

Many British naval officers have expressed the warmest admiration for the work of the American ships. In fact, the preponderance of sentiment in the British Navy seems to be with the Americans throughout, the officers giving many practical proofs of their partiality. International courtesy, however, debarred the high officials from commenting on the result.

It is opined from the fact that Commodore Dewey's demands at Manila are limited to the guns, torpedoes, and cable, that he does not consider he has a force sufficient to land and occupy the town.

GREAT REJOICING AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Without a word from Commodore Dewey to give official information of the victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila, this has been a day of rejoicing and congratulation for the Administration. All the news that reached the President during the day came from foreign sources and was indefinite and incomplete, but there was enough agreement of the dispatches to satisfy the President and Secretary Long that Commodore Dewey had added a brilliant page to American history and his name to that of the line of American naval heroes.

The town has rung with praises of Dewey and his men, and in the House of Representatives two resolutions have been introduced extending to him the thanks of Congress for his notable victory. Men who were a few months ago chatting with the clever Commander and congratulating him upon his appointment to the [illegible] command of the Asiatic Squadron found out in a moment that he had sailed away to the West to win renown rather than ease in the dreamy world of the Orient.

The victory has scarcely been fully reported before the fact flashes upon the Administration, as it has upon the European diplomatic circles, that the United States Government has suddenly acquired a status in the East that was not at all looked for, and that may greatly change the discussion of Eastern problems. Spain has not only lost, or is about to lose a colony with her squadron of defense, but she has practically parted with the revenues of the islands. These have been about $15,000,000 a year.

Unless Spain can recover strength enough to regain them or sense enough to come to an agreement now to surrender control of Cuba in order to retain the Philippines upon payment of an indemnity, it is the opinion of the Administration that the Government that is to-day mouthing about the glory and honor of its soldiers will do well to consider whether it has not gravely erred in choosing to have a war with the United States.

Active at the Departments.

Things went with a fresher and more vigorous swing to-day about the big War, State, and Navy Building, where the country's rampant fighting spirit is being condensed into official action. Personages of high rank and low walked with a buoyant spring as if lifted by some unseen force. Business in the bureaus took on a snap and stir unknown for days.

Men smiled with exultation as they met, which required no explanation. There was a new spirit abroad, the spirit of action, the spirit of victory. Commodore Dewey and his gallant performance at Manila were responsible for the magic transformation. Since the "peaceful blockade" of Cuba began and the days have lengthened into weeks without an aggressive forward move, the men of the War and Navy Departments have fretted and fumed in impatience. A belief was beginning to grow that there was to be no fighting after all—at least, for a long time.

Then came the short and simple story of Dewey's dash into the mine-bedded harbor of the Philippine capital, and his victorious engagement with the combined Spanish land and naval forces. It was what everybody connected with the Government's two fighting departments had been looking for. It meant that the mixture of peace and war was dissolved; that real war was on, and that American men and American ships had had a fair chance to show the world what they could do. That was enough to make every man in the two departments, from Secretaries Long and Alger down to the messengers at the doors, feel as if life were more worth living—especially the life of an American citizen.

The navy enjoyed the lion's share of attention during the day, and Secretary Long was besieged with queries for official confirmation or more details of the battle.

Secretary Long Interviewed.

To all these he had to reply that no message had come from Commodore Dewey, and that the department knew only what the press associations had supplied. Dozens of times during the day he had to express his gratification at the splendid showing made by the American ships in the face of the simultaneous onslaughts of the enemy's floating and shore batteries.

Mr. Long felt especially happy over the outcome of the engagement, not only because of its immediate material advantages, but also because of the inspiration he knew the victory would prove with the fleets on this side of the water, which may have an opportunity to emulate the Manila exploit later on. "Nothing succeeds like success," and the Secretary foresees what an advantage it will be for our men to go into the next naval combat with the prestige of yesterday's victory to inspire them.

After speaking in terms of the highest commendation of the Commodore's work, Secretary Long said:

"The American fleet has come up to what was expected of it. Its success shows that it was not a rash undertaking on the part of the department to send the ships to Manila under such command as Dewey's, with his Captains and with his men. His ships, in the fine condition they were in, were positively expected to sweep the Spanish fleet away and take Manila. The action of the Navy Department in ordering the movement seems to be thoroughly justified."

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt exchanged rejoicings with scores of visitors during the day, and in the intervals between his dashes at the work of his department and his excursions into the preparations for his mounted riflemen's regiment he voiced time and again his delight at the action of the Asiatic squadron.

"It was great news, glorious news," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but it is no more than I expected." Even Gen. Miles broke his rigid rule against being interviewed long enough to say that the victory at Manila would undoubtedly be of great moral benefit to our army and navy, while proving highly demoralizing to the enemy. He thought one of the greatest benefits to come from the happy outcome of the encounter was the added prestige it would give the United States flag in the Orient.

Believe the End Is Nigh.

The Attorney General, when questioned to-day, said that in his judgment the Manila victory was the beginning [illegible]

24 Hours of Solid Comfort
can be had on the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and the West every day in the year. Trains illuminated by Pintsch light. [illegible]

[illegible] that the case was a hopeless [illegible] his opinion that it [illegible] a matter of only a few weeks or [illegible] at most, before Spain would [illegible] to reopen negotiations with the United States with a view to a complete [illegible] of her sovereignty over Cuba. [illegible] man, he said, who would ever [illegible] convinced from the first that [illegible] be but one issue to the present [illegible] promptly and completely and decisively [illegible] had been shared by [illegible] members of the Spanish Government, but they were powerless to prevent a [illegible] which they well knew must result [illegible] their cause.

[illegible] Gage held similar views, and he [illegible] to the opinion that Spain [illegible] wait for more crushing defeats [illegible] she set on foot negotiations looking [illegible] cessation of hostilities. There had [illegible] from the first, and could not be, [illegible] as to the final result of war [illegible] the two countries.

Everywhere There Was Rejoicing.

[illegible] went from bureau to bureau, from department to department. There was no discordant note; everywhere there was praise for Dewey and his men, rejoicing at the salutary lesson their exploits would teach the Spaniards, and confidence that the signal [illegible] of the American arms meant the [illegible] of the inevitable end of the Cuban [illegible]

[illegible] preparations went on with added zest, [illegible] the feeling was general that they might [illegible] be needed; that Spain might never recover sufficiently from the blow to make it necessary to administer another. Among [illegible] officials of prominence it was predicted that if the Spanish fleet should venture [illegible] these waters, even with their combined strength, the result of an encounter with the commands of Sampson and Schley would [illegible] as complete a Waterloo for them as Manila. Permeating the whole department was an itching desire that such a trial of strength might be had and the Spanish [illegible] settled once and for all.

"[illegible] Sampson got the Iowa, the Indiana, the Oregon, and the Massachusetts together," said a naval officer holding a post of authority in the department, "and he would whip any fleet Spain can send over here as completely as Dewey did the Spanish [illegible] at Manila."

[illegible] curiosity on the part of [illegible] experts to learn the details of the [illegible] Cavite, with a view to drawing conclusions as to the effectiveness of the [illegible] ironclad. It is recognized that the [illegible] will not afford a final test of the effectiveness of these fighting machines on account of the acknowledged superiority of the American ships, but it is expected [illegible] will clear up some disputed points and afford valuable tips for future naval constructors.

Four flags were displayed to-day for the first time in many months from the staffs of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, and on the east front a huge garrison flag floated, all in honor of the victory of the American fleet at Manila yesterday.

OPINIONS OF DIPLOMATS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—At the foreign embassies and legations intense interest is shown in the news of the decisive victory of the American fleet at Manila. It was stated by a high diplomatic official to-day that, in his opinion, another such victory would end the cause of Spain and would force her to seek an armistice and peace. The universal belief in diplomatic quarters is that this stroke in the Philippines will be followed immediately by aggressive action in Cuba.

Aside from the immediate effects of the Manila engagement, foreign representatives here say it is likely to precipitate an internal convulsion in Spain. This has been apprehended by the European powers, and has been the chief cause of their activity, as it threatens to bring the war to the Continent of Europe. Leading diplomats say no step toward European intervention is likely to be hastened by this disaster of Spain. It is looked upon simply as a war reverse which cannot be turned into political channels by Spanish appeals to the great powers. This is the view taken by the British, German, and French representatives. The American victory was rather expected by the British, but it was none the less apparent among French and German officials, who regard the time for mediation or intervention as past.

One of the members of the diplomatic corps said grave fears were entertained of the effect of the reverse at Madrid. The Government there is threatened on two sides—one the Carlists, the other the Republicans. Humiliation over the defeat naturally will find expression against the Sagasta régime and the throne itself. Whether the authorities will be able to resist the popular indignation is much doubted by those conversant with affairs at Madrid. To-day's cable advices that martial law may have to be proclaimed bore out the views of diplomats as to the gravity of affairs in Spain.

One of the naval aides attached to an embassy here said the battle at Manila disclosed the inadequate preparation made by Spain, and gave good reasons for popular resentment at Madrid. He said it was now plain that the quiet and constant preparations carried on by the United States were for a good purpose and had worked vital results. He pointed out that within eight days of the issuance of the declaration of war the American fleet had sailed 700 miles and struck a decisive blow. This, at the outset of a campaign, was of double importance, as it carried enthusiasm to the troops and brought confusion and demoralization to the ranks of the Spanish forces in all quarters. This naval attaché expressed surprise that the Spanish defense of Manila had divided into two parts, first the engagement of the ships and second the defense of the city.

Until the city was taken, he said, the real results of the operations could not be determined, as Commodore Dewey's fleet had not yet passed the danger line, in that its coal was reduced and its ammunition depleted by the engagement of yesterday. He said, also, that the weakness of Spain in the Philippines doubtless was an indication of the same weakness in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The Spanish authorities, he pointed out, had failed to send abundance of coal to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere, and now their resources were a natural result of their own improvidence.

It is expected that the Japanese authorities will receive early official information of the battle at Manila. They have a Consul there, and under the system developed during the Japan-China war all military and naval operations are communicated at once to the Admiralty office at Tokio, and thence made known to Japanese officials throughout the world. Up to noon, however, Minister Hoshi had not received official advices. It turns out that while Japan has given notice that she will declare neutrality, a decree of neutrality is not yet actually issued, so that Yokohama and other advantageous ports of Japan continue to be open to the American fleet.

This is looked upon by the authorities here as an evidence of the friendly disposition of Japan toward the United States. It leaves the ports of Japan and China still open to our ships. When the Japanese decree of neutrality is issued, there is strong hope, based upon reliable information, that it will contain what is known as a "hospitable coal clause." This would afford ample facilities [illegible] to lay in necessary coal supplies [illegible] ports to carry them to the next [illegible] While the privilege would be en[illegible] as well as the United States, [illegible] would be of distinct advantage [illegible] the United States, as it is in Asiatic [illegible] that the United States most needs [illegible] for recoaling.

[illegible], May 3.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says: "[illegible] circles it is positively [illegible] the powers will entervene at the [illegible] juncture; nor has any agreement [illegible] at for mediation at any future [illegible] disparity of views is considered [illegible] to render highly improbable [illegible] of all six powers in any [illegible], either at Madrid or Washington."

MINISTERS NOT NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Although the [illegible] Colonial Office had been fully advised of the American success from Manila, [illegible] in London did not communicate with the British Embassy here, nor [illegible] Foreign Offices at Paris, Berlin, or [illegible] capitals notify their representatives [illegible] to indicate that the Foreign [illegible] communicate events of a [illegible] military character, and also that [illegible] occupation of the Philippines [illegible] assumed a political aspect at [illegible]

[illegible] Mitchell, who has [illegible] Office on the [illegible] known to the British [illegible] is Governor General of the [illegible] his home being at Sing[illegible] Manila.

THE CREWS OF THE SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—There has been some anxiety to-day at the Navy Department on account of kinsmen and friends of the officers and men on board the vessels of the Asiatic Squadron. Commander J. J. Hemphill, who has charge of the rosters of vessels, in the Bureau of Navigation, was asked if it would be possible to give correct rosters of the ships. He said that it would be almost impossible to give correct lists and that until the receipt of the muster rolls for the last quarter, made out at the end of March, it would be cruel to publish such lists as were good for the previous quarter.

Since the last rolls were sent to the department many men whose terms have expired have been sent home; other men shipped to take their places may have arrived or may not; exchanges may have been made in the fleet for convenience or through necessity, and a list made out from the rosters of the last quarter of 1897 would be misleading. To illustrate the difficulty of giving the list, with the residence of the men, Commander Hemphill said that the families of two officers were in painful doubt about them. Commander Wildes had been in command of the Boston, and had been ordered to be relieved by Commander Lamberton. The belief is that Commander Lamberton has reached the squadron and succeeded Commander Wildes, but it is not positively known to be so.

Commander Hemphill also instanced the case of the Maine to illustrate the embarrassment to which the department is exposed by the publication of lists in which there are errors. More than a thousand letters have been written by the department to respond to the inquiries concerning the men of the Maine. Yet in the case of the Maine the lists were of recent make, and the books of the ship were not so inaccessible as are those of the Asiatic Squadron.

As nearly as can be made out, the force under command of Commodore Dewey was 1,755 officers and men. These were divided as follows:

Olympia—400 officers and men.
Baltimore—36 officers and 350 men.
Concord—13 officers and 188 men.
Boston—19 officers and 265 men.
Petrel—10 officers and 122 men.
Raleigh—20 officers and 202 men.
McCulloch—10 officers and 120 men.

As soon as communication with Manila can be resumed, the Navy Department will ask for a report from Commodore Dewey of the casualties to his officers and men. If the accounts of the severity of the fight have not been exaggerated, naval officers say that it must have been attended by many fatalities. The officers of the navy are nearly all known to each other. The loss of any officer is a shock to many others, and there will be widespread grief if some of the gallant commanders have happened to fall under the Spanish fire. Great loss among the men will not affect the navy in the way of depressing it as did the deaths of the men of the Maine.

COMMENT OF FOREIGN PAPERS.

LONDON, May 2.—The afternoon papers to-day comment at length upon the victory of the United States fleet. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The earlier Spanish stories left no shadow of doubt that the Spanish fleet has been, to put it roundly, smashed, and the later information this morning places it even beyond the possibility of Spanish denial."

The newspapers all discuss the ultimate fate of the Philippine Islands as a question in which the European powers are vitally interested, and they agree in saying that another element of discord has been introduced into the Far Eastern scramble.

The Evening Standard, commenting on the American victory, remarks:

"Every one will hope this prompt and decisive blow to the Spanish forces will lead to an early termination of hostilities, a hope which has been encouraged by the remarkable language of Señor Silvela in the Cortes, when he declared the Cuban problem is reduced to a question of honor for Spanish arms."

The Times says editorially:

"Exultation over the American victory is a sentiment with which all friends of the American people in England will readily sympathize. We wish we could also share the view of many well-informed persons in the United States as to the consequences of the victory.

"The idea that Spanish honor may be satisfied by the issue of a single naval action where Spain's best ships were not engaged will not appear very probable to those best acquainted with the Spanish character.

"Unless an unforseen convulsion occurs in Spain, it is only too probable that many months will elapse before effective action can be taken in Cuba, the only place where it is likely to be attended with decisive results."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The mismanagement of the Spanish could hardly have been carried to greater or more amazing lengths. The engagement must have been virtually over before it began. No one anticipated a Spanish victory; but the suddenness and completeness of this total defeat have taken the experts by surprise. One act in the drama is over; and there seems little ground for believing that the next will be unlike it."

The Daily Mail, in an editorial this morning on the engagement at Manila, says:

"It was, in Nelson's words, 'not victory, but annihilation,' and it proved Commodore Dewey a worthy disciple of the heroic Farragut. It is characteristic of the American race to be generous to the weak, and as the President is averse to useless bloodshed, he will doubtless meet Spain, whose honor is now saved, in a generous spirit."

The Daily News says:

"A defeat so crushing and disastrous may well make Spanish statesmen ask themselves whether it is worth while to risk further misfortunes without hope of a satisfactory result. If only for the sake of the Queen Regent and her son the Government should agree with the adversary quickly."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Philippines, no less than Cuba, should be thrown open to the light of tolerance and civilization. It will be time to discuss the proposals of the many claimants to do the work when the United States has been heard from on the subject."

The Standard says:

"Whatever preponderance of strength Commodore Dewey enjoyed, he could not have accomplished the work without that mixture of dash and tactical resource which constitutes military genius. For the vanquished we can have only a feeling of commiseration. They evinced qualities that deserved success. Spain's best course is to submit to the inevitable and to purchase back the Philippines by formally renouncing her title to exercise rule in the Antilles."

The Morning Post says:

"The United States must decide quickly about the Philippines. If they leave half done the task they have begun the consequences may be most serious. If they are not prepared to govern the islands themselves they must decide their fate, so as to prevent them falling into anarchy."

PARIS, May 2.—Commenting editorially on the battle, The Temps remarks:

"The United States put into the balance a too crushing superiority of resources and forces to leave a doubt as to the result."

Later the Temps says:

"Directly Castilian honor has received the satisfaction it demands, will not the moment have come for Europe to say its word and take as a basis for its mediatory action the wise advice of the Duke of Devonshire in his speech of Saturday evening?"

LONDON, May 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says:

"The German papers do not comment upon the American victory at Manila, but the opinion prevails in political quarters that the United States has gained the prize it had in view, as it promised not to annex Cuba, but gave no promise regarding the Philippines."

PHILIPPINES AFTER CONQUEST.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The probability of the capture of Manila by Commodore Dewey's squadron led to some inquiries at the State Department to-day as to the procedure by which the Philippine Islands or any part of them would pass under the control of the United States in that event.

"The Philippines would become ours by simple right of conquest if our forces captured and held them," said a prominent official, whose word is authority on questions of international law. "It would not be necessary for Commodore Dewey to go through any ceremony of formally taking possession of the territory. Of course the title would remain in dispute until the conclusion of the war between the United States and Spain, when it would be settled by the terms of the treaty of peace between the two countries. Until the conclusion of such a treaty the islands would be ruled by martial law administered by whatever commanding officer the President might choose to appoint.

"If by the final settlement the territory [illegible] devolve upon the Congress [illegible] it is [illegible] to be set up there [illegible] it is [illegible] in [illegible] or whether it [illegible]

"[illegible] occupation is regarded as a mere military occupation, according to Wharton, until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by the treaty the acquisition is confirmed and the ceded territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession or on such as its new master shall impose.

"A condition of affairs akin to that which would be brought about by our capture of the Philippines existed in 1846, when the United States had military possession of all of Upper California. In 1847 the President, as Commander in Chief, authorized the military and naval commander of our forces in California to exercise the belligerent rights of a conqueror and to form a civil government for the conquered country and to impose duty on imports and tonnage as military contributions for the support of the Government which had the conquest in possession.

"Something like this it is expected will be done in the case of the Philippine Islands when Commodore Dewey has captured and held them, or any part of them, long enough to entitle the occupation to be regarded as permanent."

DENVER, May 2.—According to Col. W. J. Volkmar, Adjutant General of the Department of the Colorado, volunteers raised in the States west of the Missouri River may be sent across the Pacific Ocean to hold the Philippines.

"It will be necessary to hold the islands," said Col. Volkmar, "while the war is being prosecuted in other directions, and what would be more natural than for the troops recruited in the West to be placed aboard transports in the harbor of San Francisco and sent to occupy the important posts in the Philippine Islands?

"The Government may dicker with Japan as to the future ownership of the islands, but in the meantime the territory must be securely held."

DEWEY PRAISED BY PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—One of the earliest callers at the Executive Mansion this morning was Representative Anderson of Buffalo. The President made the following statement to Mr. Anderson:

"Commodore Dewey's victory is one of the greatest naval triumphs of modern times, and will rank in history with the achievements of John Paul Jones, Nelson, Perry, Farragut, and other heroes. It is true that our ships were superior to those of Spain, but it must be remembered that Commodore Dewey engaged not only the opposing fleet, but the Spanish forts. The battle was a hard-fought one, and the fact that Commodore Dewey was able to win it shows that he is a hero."

Later in the day the President expressed to another visitor his intention to promote Commodore Dewey to the rank of Rear Admiral in consideration of his splendid services. If an act of Congress is necessary to bring the promotion it will be promptly passed by both houses.

GEN. HARRISON ON THE VICTORY.

He Says the Battle at Manila Recalls Farragut and Mobile Bay.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—Gen. Harrison was seen at his home to-night by a representative of The Associated Press and asked for an expression on the great naval victory. He prepared the following:

"If the accounts we have received are correct the performance of our fleet under Commodore Dewey at Manila will take a very high place in naval history. The passing at night into a harbor that was mined, to encounter at dawn the Spanish fleet, under the guns of heavy land fortifications and that without reconnoissance or dilatory preliminaries, was a magnificent exhibition of pluck. It recalls Farragut and Mobile Bay.

"The fight must have been very hot and we can hardly, I suppose, have escaped some losses in the gallant crew, if not of ships. I have an undaunted faith in the American Navy. Ship for ship, and man for man, it is unmatched."

ADMIRAL BROWN PRAISES DEWEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—Admiral George Brown speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of Commodore Dewey. "Why," said the Admiral to-day, "I may say that I brought him up. I have known him since he entered the Naval Academy, in 1854 or 1855.

"What a chance he had! But he was equal to it. The fight at Manila was his Trafalgar. More fortunate than Nelson, he will live to enjoy the honor he has won. The moral effect of this victory in Europe is almost incalculable. The demoralization to Spain cannot be computed. I do not think Blanco can now hold out a month in Cuba.

"I would have been greatly disappointed if Dewey had not accomplished everything he was sent to do. With fine ships, with a splendid corps of officers, with as good fighting sailors as there are in the world, with modern guns, it was with me a foregone conclusion that Dewey would win."

Cheers for Commodore Dewey.

The first quarterly meeting for the year of the Sons of the Revolution was held at Delmonico's last night. F. F. Tallmadge, in opening the meeting, referred to the victory of the fleet at Manila, and suggested that three cheers be given for Commodore Dewey, which was done with a hearty will. The society decided to present an American flag to each New York regiment and detachment of Naval Militia mustered into the service of the United States, and also a complete set of army and navy flags required in each branch of the service.

Celebration in Madison Square.

In celebration of the news from the Philippines The New York Journal gave a free concert and fireworks show last evening at the Worth Monument in Madison Square. The music was furnished by the band of Squadron A and of the Seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments. The fireworks included, in addition to many rockets and single bombs, two set pieces, one displaying the words, "Well done, Dewey!" and the other in red, white, and blue fire, "Remember the Maine." A large crowd thronged the streets and sidewalks and cheered the show until driven to shelter by the rain.

MAIL SERVICE FOR TROOPS.

Facilities to be Provided on Long Island and at Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Post Office Department is preparing to facilitate the distribution of mail to the soldiers now in camp, and the new system will probably be in operation next Thursday. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe of the New York militia on Saturday telegraphed Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith asking for the establishment of a military postal service to supply the militia, numbering about 9,000, encamped on Long Island. Inspector Baird, in charge at Chattanooga, also reported that a money order system was needed at Chickamauga. As a result of these communications Special Agent Bache was directed to establish a mail service at Long Island. Rural free delivery carriers will convey the mail from the nearest Post Office, about a mile distant, to the camp. The soldiers there probably will designate the Chaplain or some other person to receive the mail from the carrier and have charge of its distribution.

Inspector Ketcham leaves here to-night for Chattanooga, where he will inaugurate a system, with Lytle, Ga., a fourth-class office, as a basis, and will there establish a money order office. It is proposed to carry the mail from Lytle to Chickamauga in ambulances, and on the field it will be in charge of a corps of inspectors. The Quartermaster General's department will act as a clearing house for the money orders, and thus relieve the Post Office at Lytle from handling large sums of money. Several loads of mail are now handled daily at Lytle.

Arrangements to the same end will also be put into effect at Tampa, Key West, Mobile, and New Orleans. These methods, First Assistant Postmaster General Heath says, were only temporary expedients. It is intended, if possible, to have Congress pass a bill establishing a regular Military Postal Service, in which commissioned and non-commissioned officers will have charge of the soldiers' mail. Such officials of the Post Office Department as would be necessary by reason of expert knowledge would be sworn in the military service.

Life-Savers Volunteer.

Capt. Charles McEnroe of 245 First Avenue and Capt. D. Dalton of the Life-Saving Corps of the State of New York have volunteered their services and those of 400 members of the corps to the Government. The organization contains in its membership about 800 men and is made up of volunteer life savers in Long Branch, Coney Island, Rockaway, and other towns and villages on the coast of Long Island.

THE ARGONAUTA CAPTURED.

Spanish Steamer [illegible] Arms and Ammunition Taken by the Nashville.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 2.—One of the most important captures made since the outbreak of hostilities was that of the Spanish steamer Argonauta by the gunboat Nashville last Friday, news of which reached this country from Madrid yesterday through a message to the Spanish authorities sent by Gen. Blanco.

The Argonauta had on board Col. Cortijo of the Third Spanish Cavalry, his First Lieutenant, Surgeon Major, seven other Lieutenants, and ten privates and non-commissioned officers. All were held as prisoners of war.

She also carried a large cargo of arms and Mauser ammunition from [illegible], Spain, for Cienfuegos, stopping at Port Louis, Trinidad, and Manzanillo. Her capture was exciting.

The Nashville, the Marblehead, and the Eagle left the station on the north coast last Monday to blockade Cienfuegos. They arrived there Thursday and spent the day reconnoitring. The next morning (Friday) in order to get better information, they steamed close to the mouth of the harbor of Cienfuegos.

The Eagle was to the eastward and in the van. The Marblehead was slightly in the rear and the Nashville to the westward. All were cleared for action.

At about 10 o'clock smoke was seen rising on the western horizon, and the Nashville put on all speed and steamed in that direction. Twenty-five minutes later she put two shots across the bow of the coming steamer, which promptly hove to.

Ensign Kuenzli was sent with a prize crew of nine and took possession of the Spaniard. Learning that Spanish soldiers were on board, word was given to send them to the Nashville immediately as prisoners of war, and this was done.

Arrangements were made to transfer the passengers and non-combatants to the shore. The women and children were placed in the first boat, and, under cover of a flag of truce, were soon bound toward the entrance to Cienfuegos. A second crew took the other passengers and landed them about 12:10 o'clock.

The Eagle hoisted a signal conveying the intelligence that she had been fired upon by Spanish boats coming out of the river. She returned the fire with her six-pounders and held her ground until the Marblehead came up.

Both vessels fired broadside after broadside up the entrance to the river. The boats coming down were two torpedo boats and one torpedo boat destroyer. After twenty minutes' firing by the Eagle, the last two of which were participated in by the Marblehead, the Spanish boats ceased firing and it is considered certain they were damaged.

The Nashville brought in the prisoners of war to-night, and the Marblehead is expected to arrive with the prize late to-night or early in the morning.

The Argonauta is the steamer which Gen. Blanco reported captured in a dispatch to Madrid, the purport of which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

EUROPEANS ARE NOT FRIENDLY.

Marshall Field Says the Continental Nations Show Enmity.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Marshall Field has returned from a ten weeks' visit in Europe. Most of his time he spent in Italy, but, returning, he stopped in Paris and visited the American Consulate in London.

The feeling in Italy and France, he declared, is strong with Spain in the present war. "None of the powers of Continental Europe regard the United States with a friendly eye," he said, in discussing the impressions received abroad. "Italy is with Spain, to which she is bound by ties of race and religion.

"In Paris, perhaps, the enmity to this country is the most outspoken, if you can judge by the newspapers, which should reflect the desires of the masses of the people. In England the people are friendly to us."

NO SHORTAGE OF POWDER.

CHICAGO, May 2.—E. S. Rice, the Chicago representative of extensive powder interests, says it is evident that there is no shortage in the powder supply, as has been reported.

He declared all such reports were without foundation, and added that the United States was sufficiently supplied with ammunition to carry on a five-year warfare if necessary. Mr. Rice asserts that in one year 250,000 kegs of powder are used in the coal mining districts of Illinois, and he is of the opinion that the same quantity would not be consumed by the Government during six months' hard fighting with Spain.

The fact that nitrate of soda and saltpetre have been declared contraband of war, Mr. Rice says, will greatly affect the price of powder. The nitrate of soda used in the manufacture of ammunition is imported into this country from the west coast of South America, and is one of the principal ingredients necessary in making high explosives.

Praise for Commodore Dewey.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held their quarterly meeting last evening in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel, President Morgan J. O'Brien, presiding. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the President and the country on the victory of Commodore Dewey, at Manila, which the Secretary was instructed to telegraph to the President. A resolution was also adopted authorising the purchase of a stand of colors, consisting of a National, a State, and an Irish flag, for presentation to the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

FITZHUGH LEE A MAJOR GENERAL.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Sends Him a Congratulatory Telegram.

RICHMOND, Va., May 2.—It is now Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. A telegram was received at the Lee mansion to-night from Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the United States Army, congratulating Gen. Lee on his appointment, and saying that it would be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

John S. Mosby Recommended.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—In response to a telegram volunteering his services, Col. John S. Mosby of this city has received a letter from Gen. Miles to the effect that the commander in chief had already recommended him in connection with the raising of troops in the South.

POISONED WATER FOR TROOPS.

Men Sickened by Drinking from a Well at Tampa—Spanish Spy Suspected.

TAMPA, Fla., May 2.—It is reported from the camp at which the Fifth Infantry, all of the artillery, and all of the cavalry at Port Tampa are located that an attempt was made during the dark hours of last night to poison the water in the well from which the soldiers draw their supply. A number of the troops who drank the water at an early hour to-day were taken ill, and it is the general belief that the water was poisoned by a Spanish spy.

An analysis of the water in the well in question is now being made by the Surgeons of the several regiments encamped at that place, and the conclusion as to the truth of the report will be reached before to-morrow morning. Great excitement has prevailed in camp as a result of this information, and its developments are awaited with anxiety and interest.

NAVAL COUNCIL OF WAR

Admiral Sampson Calls the Captains to a Conference on Board the New York.

WEATHER PREVENTS AN ATTACK

Ships Assembled Near Havana for Several Hours—About 200 Cubans in Key West to Join the Army of Invasion.

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KEY WEST, Fla., May 2.—A demonstration by the fleet off the coast of Cuba is hardly expected to-day; but it is understood a movement has been planned.

There was a long conference on board the flagship New York yesterday between Rear Admiral Sampson, Capt. Evans of the Iowa, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, and Capt. Chadwick of the New York, the purpose of which could not be ascertained.

Early yesterday morning the New York steamed to the westward, past Havana, which was in plain view from the vessel, and picked up the Indiana and then the Iowa, taking the commanders of both ships aboard. Tugs were then sent out, calling in all the other vessels of the fleet in that vicinity, and at noon the following ships were lying off the batteries west of Havana and within eight miles of the shore: The flagship New York, the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the cruisers Detroit and Marblehead, the gunboat Castine, Mayflower, Hornet, and Mangrove, and the tugs Osceola, Wampatuck, and Tecumseh. There were also four newspaper dispatch boats in close proximity, all the vessels being within a radius of 1,000 yards and plainly visible from the shore.

There was every indication that a concerted movement of some kind was in contemplation, and those on the flagship, who were ignorant of the object of the conference, confidently expected that the recent bombardment of the Spanish batteries at Matanzas and the firing upon a troop of Spanish cavalry at Cabanas were to be repeated upon the more formidable batteries near Havana. The weather conditions, however, were anything but favorable for an attack, for a forty-knot gale was blowing and the waves were tremendous. Even the big battleships were unsteady, the smaller vessels being tossed about like shells with every wave.

After the ships had remained in this position for several hours, it became evident that no immediate movement was contemplated. The flagship finally drew away from the others and steamed slowly past Morro Castle without incident. The remainder of the fleet then opened out and returned to their various stations along the coast.

There has been no special excitement among the vessels for the past forty-eight hours, except a ripple caused by the chase of the British tramp steamer Strathdee on Saturday night last.

The British steamer Strathdee, Capt. Currie, from Progreso to Sagua la Grande, in ballast, was made to heave to at 1:30 this morning, after two shots had been fired from the flagship. The Strathdee was boarded, proved her identity, and was allowed to proceed, as Sagua la Grande is not a blockaded port. Capt. Currie said he had been stopped twice before during the night.

More naval officers from the big ships were ashore to-day than at any time since the fleet sailed for Cuban waters.

The day has been barren of actual news. The Cuban colony here is developing great activity. A mass meeting was held this afternoon to perfect arrangements for the departure of about 200 patriots, who will go to Tampa, and thence to Cuba, when the army moves over to the island. This party will act in concert with the United States regulars, but its members will serve more in the capacity of scouts, though members of the regular army. The party will be under the direction of Col. Mendez.

No prizes were brought in to-day, and the sole topic of conversation was the overwhelming victory of the Asiatic Squadron at Manila. The officers and men of the fleet here are jubilant at Commodore Dewey's daring in running the batteries and achieving what is considered likely to be the greatest triumph of the war; but they long for a similar opportunity, and hope the significant conferences and movements of the past twenty-four hours indicate that it is not far distant.

OUR WARSHIPS NEAR HAVANA.

They Lined Up Sunday, but Withdrew Yesterday—Spaniards Celebrate an Ancient Victory.

HAVANA, May 2.—To-day was the Spanish national holiday in commemoration of the victory ninety years ago at Madrid over the French, and it passed off with considerable enthusiasm. The Spanish are confident that "soon will occur another glorious deed of valor against the stranger, thus perpetuating Spanish renown."

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, when this dispatch is sent, three American warships are in sight of Havana. At 6:30 P. M. last Friday evening an American iron-clad, three smaller vessels, and six boats, evidently intended to be used in landing marines, appeared in front of Herradura Beach, on Cabanas Bay. The Spanish guerrillas fired upon them, and the American ships answered the fire with cannon. The guerrilla troops were then reinforced by Spanish regulars. The American fleet retired and about two hours afterward moved in the direction of Dominica Beach. The Spanish troops suffered no losses, and nothing is known as to the loss, if any, of the Americans.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the American squadron began to move in front of Havana. From the shore the principal vessel seemed to be the battleship Iowa, and not the Indiana, judging from the tall smokestacks and the abundant deckwork. About 10:30 A. M. six vessels were formed in battle line and moved toward Florida. At the same time a fast vessel, going at full speed and at a great distance from the shore, passed from west to east, returning at 11:30 A. M., and joining three other vessels, which in the meantime had come together in front of Havana, where they were drawn up in battle line. At 12:30 P. M. (Sunday) all but one had disappeared, this vessel lying somewhat to the west of the city.

At 6 P. M. no vessel was anywhere to be seen, nor has any American warship been seen in the neighborhood of Havana to-day.

It is reported at the palace that an engagement between the Spanish troops and the insurgents has taken place at Puerto Principe, the insurgents losing fifteen, among them two officers.

BLANCO'S VERSION OF IT.

He Says Americans Were Prevented from Landing Near Cabanas.

MADRID, May 2.—Captain General Blanco cables as follows:

"An American ironclad and three smaller vessels attempted to land troops in boats off Herradura at 6:30 P. M. on Saturday. (?) The Spanish troops fired on them, and the warships replied with a cannonade, but the boats returned to their ships, which disappeared at 8 o'clock."

This inaccurate and exaggerated dispatch of the Captain General of Cuba undoubtedly refers to the few shots fired by the flagship New York at a troop of Spanish cavalry near Cabanas on Friday evening last. Herradura is a small place on Cabanas Bay.

WORK AT THE NORFOLK YARD.

Michigan Naval Reserves Said to Number Sons of Millionaires.

NORFOLK, Va., May 2.—The gunboat Bancroft arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day. Some repairs will be made on the little vessel. Commander Bishop, retired, reported to-day at this yard for duty as ordnance officer. Being senior officer, he will act as executive officer of the yard. The Scorpion, Alliance, and hospital ship Solace are anchored with the remnant of the Flying Squadron off Fort Monroe. The repairs upon the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, it is said to-day, will be completed in six days. One hundred and five Naval Reserves are expected to arrive to-morrow from Chicago.

The revenue cutter Windom has sailed for Key West. The Windom was armored at the yard and her guns were also mounted.

Among the Naval Reserves on the receiving ship Franklin in the detachment which recently arrived from Detroit are nineteen said to be sons of millionaires. Sons of Gov. Pingree, former Minister to China Denby, Senator McMillan, Col. McLane Tilton of the Marine Corps, are members. Adam McAdams, assistant under former Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, is also a member. It is stated that many of the best families in Michigan are represented in this crew of the Yosemite.

Twenty-five lawyers and five doctors will be aboard all wearing Jackie's uniforms. The Michigan boys look on the cruise as a pleasure trip, with possibly some incidental fighting. They say that they would not mind a brush, and look it.

The Temerario Still Laid Up.

RIO JANEIRO, May 2.—The Spanish gunboat Temerario still remains at Ensenada, on the La Plata, where she has been for a day or two undergoing repairs to her machinery.

Still Watching Gibraltar Straits.

GIBRALTAR, May 2.—Three Spanish torpedo boats are still cruising in Straits of Gibraltar and adjacent waters.

SPAIN'S AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Information Obtained in London Tends to Show that the Force Has Been Overestimated.

LONDON, May 2.—All the information obtainable concerning the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers, in regard to which vague reports have emanated from Madrid, tends to show that it has been overestimated. The two best ships, the Columbia and Normannia, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, are yet unarmed, and it is believed they will be unable to secure armament.

The chief factor of the remainder of the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers consists in the six steamers belonging to the Barcelona Transatlantic Steamship Company. They are fairly armed, but they have been scattered. Two of them are with the Cape Verde squadron as transports; one is convoying the torpedo flotilla, another, it is said, is at Santiago de Cuba, and two are at Cadiz.

SPANIARDS MUST REGISTER.

President McKinley Will Issue a Proclamation Concerning Them in a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is understood that the President has in preparation a proclamation which will be issued within the next two or three days specifically fixing the status of Spanish subjects in this country.

Although the terms of the proclamation cannot be stated with any degree of particularity, it is understood that all Spanish subjects in this country will be required to register their names, occupation, and proof of their identity, together with satisfactory evidence of good character, failing in which they will be required to leave the country within a specified time.

STOPPING CIPHER MESSAGES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Already good results are shown in the restrictions placed by the Government over the transmission of code and cipher messages to and from Spanish points in the West Indies. Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, reports that on Saturday a dispatch from Cuba, via the cable which runs from Haiti to New York, and intended for the Minister of War in Spain, was stopped.

So far as is known, no action has yet been taken with a view to inducing the British Government to cease permitting cipher messages going to the West Indies via Halifax and Bermuda, which, in addition to the roundabout way via South America, is the only method now open to the Spaniards for communicating secretly with its representatives in Cuba.

Columbia Students Celebrate.

The students of Columbia University celebrated the victory at Manila yesterday with an enthusiasm that has not been seen at the college for some days. The signal for starting the celebration was given by the students of the second year law class as they came down stairs from one of their lectures in the Library Building, singing "America." The enthusiasm soon spread to the ordinarily hushed reading room, and every one in it stood up and joined in the chorus. Then all adjourned to the library steps, where patriotic songs were sung for an hour or more. During the celebration President Low and Dean Van Amringe, who happened to be passing, showed their approval by stopping with uncovered heads while "The Star Spangled Banner" was being sung.

17 KILLED BY A CYCLONE.

Many Others Fatally Hurt by a Storm in Missouri, Texas, and the Southwest.

HUMANSVILLE, Mo., May 2.—At Jerico, in Cedar County, twenty miles from this place, a tornado killed thirteen persons outright and fatally injured five or six more. The Methodist church and several houses were totally destroyed.

Twelve houses were blown over at Walnut Grove, twenty-five miles south of here, and one lady fatally injured. Wableau, a village eight miles from here, in Hickory County, suffered seriously from the same cyclone. Telephone wires are down in this section.

CANADIAN, Texas, May 2.—The town of Mobeetie to-day has been almost totally destroyed by a cyclone. John Stocker, Mrs. R. Wright, Mrs. Rufus Kitchen, and baby Matterson were killed. Mrs. Exume, baby Palmer, and Mrs. Anderson were fatally injured.

Fifteen persons were painfully injured. All county buildings were wrecked. Property loss, $35,000. The town is the county seat of Wheeler County, has a population of 200, and is thirty miles inland from Canadian.

LIEUT. R. C. HILL A SUICIDE.

Army Officer Shoots Himself at Spring Hill Camp While Suffering Mental Trouble.

MOBILE, Ala., May 2.—First Lieut. Rowland C. Hill, Company C, Twentieth Infantry, committed suicide to-day at Spring Hill Camp. He had been standing in front of his tent talking to several brother officers and having his revolver in his hand. As he turned away he raised the revolver and shot himself through the head back of the left ear. He died instantly.

Lieut. Hill had been acting queerly for several days. His health has not been good since he suffered from Chagres fever some years ago, while detailed on topographical work in Central America, in connection with the intercoceanic railway. He became despondent when the Twenty-second was ordered away to Tampa, and was heard frequently to mutter, "They won't let me go; they won't let me go."

He said he was satisfied he would not be allowed to go to Cuba. This idea seemed to control him and apparently unsettled his mind. He was a native of Muscatine, Ia., and graduated in 1881 at West Point. He was promoted in 1890 and was to have been made Captain in a few days. He was forty-one years old and had a wife. The body will be sent to Columbus.

As a mark of respect, there were no guard mounts of the Twentieth Regiment, the guard being mounted on the quarters of the Nineteenth.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Prof. T. F. Emmons, Washington.
GILSEY—A. T. Wray, United States Consul at Baracoa, Cuba.
HOFFMAN—Ernest H. Roberts, London.
HOLLAND—Philip R. Alger, Washington; Sidney Low, London; E. Wagner, Berlin.
MANHATTAN—R. V. La Don, Washington; James J. McGregor, Nova Scotia.
MURRAY HILL—Lieut. William B. Wooten, United States Army; Thomas Lockhart, Glasgow.
NORMANDIE—S. S. Adams, Washington.
WALDORF—A. C. Cole, London; Count Vinci, Washington; A. G. Yates, Rochester.
WINDSOR—George M. Boyd, Boston; Edson J. Weeks, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; A. B. Loveman, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Rich, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and suits; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Walters, cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street; Sinclair House.
Stern, E., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. Stern, notions and carpets; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Metropole.
Lowenthal, J., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Lowenthal, notions, fancy, and furnishing goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Reeves, notions and furnishing goods; 256 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; P. Landsberger, perfumery; 106 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.
Halff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; R. B. Seligman, white goods and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Horne, Joseph & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, ribbons; 45 Lispenard St.; Westminster Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hotel Savoy.
Hargadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions and hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Cooper, domestics; C. H. Hull, dress goods, silks, and velvets; J. Hollywood, carpets; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Albert.
Meyer & Coykendall, Dubuque, Iowa; P. H. Meyer, hats and caps; Belvedere House.
Garbade, Eiband & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. Garbade.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens and white goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, carpets; W. P. Perse, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Techner, C., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Techner, children's dresses; Hotel Albert.
Lasalle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; J. Williamson, carpets; A. Koch, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Frank, piece goods; Hotel Albert.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. B. Blundell, domestics and dress goods; D. A. Callahan, ribbons; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, straw goods; 96 Spring Street; Hoffman House.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Baer & Jacobson, Baltimore, Md.; L. Baer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; Miss L. Scheuerman, trimmings; 377 Broadway.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Feudner, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Galland Bros. & Kramer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman Bros., Atlanta, Ga.; D. Kaufman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery and ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. McReynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Stuart House.
Fourquerean, J. M., Company, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourquerean, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.
Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. J. Oaks, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, rugs and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
"Curran's," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. Curran, dry goods; Miss K. Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks and velvets; 454 Broome Street; Stuart House.
Lowry & Goebel, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Lowry, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Watrous & Perkins' Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, notions; Grand Hotel.
Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. Black, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; D. Euwers, domestics; 328 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cutler, E. A., Albany, N. Y., millinery and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.
Heyer Brothers, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Heyer, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cohn, M., Pittston, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; Mrs. Richardson, waists; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:45 A. M.—87 Crosby Street; Charles Getti; damage, $2,500.
5 A. M.—324 Avenue A; John Holmsky; damage, $5,000.
5:20 A. M.—218 East Forty-ninth Street; C. H. Root; damage, $500.
9:30 A. M.—Country Club Road House; Mrs. Campbell; damage, $50.
1:30 P. M.—81 Monroe Street; J. D. Clanstein; damage slight.
2 P. M.—145 Madison Street; Moses Horvotiz; damage, $100.
2:10 P. M.—167 First Avenue; George Stiger; damage, $15.
4:30 P. M.—885 Columbus Avenue; Charles Mall; damage, $300.
8 P. M.—142 Eldridge Street; Samuel Harris; damage, $5.
8:05 P. M.—22 Manhattan Street; Charles E. Horton; damage slight.
8:50 P. M.—311 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Harry Baer; damage, $5.

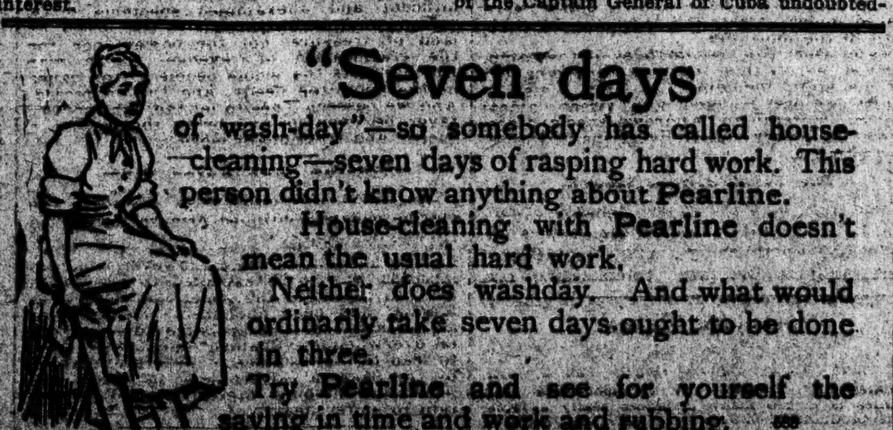
Railroads Losing by the War.

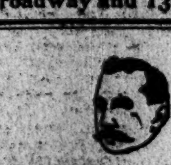
CHICAGO, May 2.—All the General Passenger Agents of the roads running out of Chicago are of the opinion that the war has already injured their traffic and they look for it to injure it still further during the Summer. The Western roads were particularly delighted to-day over the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific, as they say that there will be nothing on that side of the continent to interfere with the resorts.

Volunteers to Man the Badger.

The Battalion of the East, New Jersey Naval Militia, assembled on board the Portsmouth at Hoboken last night in response to a special call. Commander Irving read a communication from the Navy Department calling for a detail to man the Badger. The call explained that the men must obtain leave of absence from the militia for one year and enlist in the regular navy for that term. Commander Irving said he was willing to go, and asked who else. Of the 285 men, 243 responded. Some of the others said they would decide to-day. Commander Irving will name 185 men and twelve officers to-morrow.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
in Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.


"Seven days of wash-day"—so somebody has called house-cleaning—seven days of rasping hard work. This person didn't know anything about Pearline. House-cleaning with Pearline doesn't mean the usual hard work. Neither does washday. And what would ordinarily take seven days ought to be done in three. Try Pearline and see for yourself the saving in time and work and rubbing. 558
Pearline


WOODBURY'S Facial Soap is recommended by physicians, being pure, antiseptic, medicinal. It will clear the skin of Pimples, Blackheads, and eruptions of any nature. A sample of WOODBURY'S Toilet Combination mailed for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West [illegible] St., New York.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
[illegible]

TROOPS START FOR CAMP

Out-of-Town and Local Regiments Cheered on Their Way Through the City.

CROWDS BLOCK THE STREETS

Enthusiasm and Tears at Departures for Peekskill and Hempstead—Seventh Regiment Armory Greeted with Hisses by the Eighth En Route.

The busy streets of commercial New York, which ordinarily present no more warlike view than the passing of a body of jubilant paraders or the "running in" of some captured offender of the law, were yesterday again peopled with marching troops, whose mobilization was the beginning of a genuine campaign. Their appearance was not more ferocious than if they had been merely setting out for practice shooting at Creedmoor or a sham battle at Van Cortlandt Park, but the crowds of men and women that lined the streets to cheer them looked on their gay regimentals with feelings that included something more than exultation, and the friends of some of the Guardsmen who had bidden them good-bye at the armories felt that perhaps their farewells were final.

There was quite a proportion of troops who had few friends in town, however, as they came from up the State, and had been kissed tearful good-byes at various small railway stations en route to the city. All of these Guardsmen were bound for Hempstead, L. I., whither the Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth Regiments and Squadron A of this borough and the Brooklyn militia were being sent.

All the soldiery in motion through the city were part of the quota this State will furnish toward the 125,000 volunteer troops called for. Besides the organizations referred to there were the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments, which were sent to Peekskill on the boats Glen Island, Howard Carroll, and Samuel Sloan. These boats were boarded at the West Twenty-second Street pier of the Albany Day Line, which gave Brig. Gen. Carroll permission to dispatch troops from the dock.

The Grand Central Station resembled a military station during the morning, when the up-State troops arrived on five different trains. The first of these, which pulled into the station about 6:40 A. M., contained the First and Eighth Separate Companies of Rochester, the Thirty-fourth of Geneva, the Forty-eighth of Oswego, the Forty-first of Syracuse, the Twenty-ninth of Medina, and the Second of Auburn. There were seventy-five men in each, and a fine-looking lot of fellows. The train came in in two sections of fifteen cars each a few minutes apart. Capt. O. B. Bridgman and Lieuts. H. W. Williams and A. W. Corning of Squadron A and a detail from the Second Battery met the out-of-town troops at the station. The battery detail took charge of the transportation of the visitors' baggage to the Long Island Railroad ferry, so that the latter had nothing to do but start promptly for the ferry. They had no band, but the cheers with which onlookers greeted their march would probably have drowned the music if they had had a band.

The Up-State Troops Arrive.

The Squadron A officers, who were mounted, led the march, preceded by a police squad, down Park Avenue, west through Fortieth Street to Fifth Avenue, then east through Thirty-fourth Street to the ferry. As they passed the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, they were heartily cheered by the big crowd gathered outside the building to await the departure of the Seventy-first's boys. A similar greeting and waving of the American flag greeted them from sidewalks, roofs, and windows all along their route. They left the ferry at 8 A. M. on the ferry-boat Sag Harbor, and took the train at once for Hempstead. Gen. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, supervised their arrival.

Train No. 2 reached the station about 2 P. M., an hour and a half late, the delay being due to heavy traffic. Major Yates was in command, and the Thirty-first Separate Company of Mohawk, the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh of Schenectady, the Forty-fourth of Utica, and the Forty-sixth of Amsterdam were in the detachment. Train No. 3 got in at 12:55 P. M. It was made up of nine passenger and two baggage cars, and carried the Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate Companies of Troy, and the Seventh of Cohoes. Lieut. Col. Lloyd of Troy commanded the detachment. The men were greeted in the same manner as their fellows on the way to the ferry. Train No. 4 brought the Ninth Separate Company from Whitehall, the Eighteenth from Glens Falls, the Twenty-second from Saratoga, and the Thirty-second from Hoosick Falls, after 2 P. M. Train No. 5, in two sections, arrived later, bringing the Tenth Battalion of Albany, (Companies A, B, C, and D,) commanded by Major H. B. Stackpole, the Third, Fifth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Separate Companies of Oneonta, Newburg, Kingston, and Poughkeepsie, respectively. All were hastened to the ferry.

The Seventy-first Regiment, including Col. Francis V. Greene and staff and eleven companies, numbering 824 privates, did not leave their armory until 9 A. M., but anxious relatives and sweethearts of the guardsmen formed little groups in East Thirty-fourth Street at 6 o'clock. The soldiers themselves seemed happy enough as they started out on their march, but some of their feminine friends found it hard to restrain the tears. The glory of battles was dim in their eyes just then, and the unknown perils of the future seemed near and dreadful. But enthusiasm outspoke grief when the troops were once on the street, and for a quarter of an hour they could hear nothing but cheers, and all known colors but the red, white, and blue were out of vision.

Before the doors were opened Col. Greene briefly addressed the men, telling them his duty was expected of each man, and Chaplain Van De Water prayed briefly. On the street a hundred Seventy-first Regiment veterans of the late war met the troops, and preceded them on the line of march, west to Fifth Avenue, south to Twenty-second Street, thence east to Avenue A, and so north to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, where the Sag Harbor was waiting. One of the Guardsmen who was suffering from an indisposition was overcome by excitement and fainted en route. Bystanders carried him to the sidewalk, and after his recovery he followed after his regiment. Another man who had been left behind to look out for some ammunition fell from the front platform of a horse car while trying to overtake the troops. His bruises did not prevent him from falling into line.

Enthusiasm was Rampant.

At the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Tompkins Market, Third Avenue and Sixth Street, the enthusiasm was especially keen. The men began to assemble at 7 A. M., an hour ahead of time, and final instructions to commands and information to those unacquainted with the details of departure were given. Cheerfulness and eagerness for the service were noticed everywhere. Thousands lined the neighboring thoroughfares to cheer the troops. Shop girls and men and boys on their way to work were the earliest comers. They got there by 6 A. M., and waited to applaud the men as they entered the armory. Later came the staff officers and Captains of companies, who received veritable ovations. Many of the girls carried small American and Cuban flags, as well as the colors of Erin, and rewarded their sweethearts for entering the country's service by free displays of affection. When the regiment left the armory, after 9 o'clock, with Col. Duffy in command, the streets were well nigh impassable. Flags were displayed in all the shop windows, and cheering was intense. The men formed in line on the east side of Fourth Avenue, from Cooper Union up, after emerging from the building, and the order to march was not given till after 9:30 A. M. After that hour stragglers, many of them recruits, reached and left the armory in groups of five and ten. Some of them misunderstood the hour of assembly. They boarded cars and overtook the regiment on the way to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. The regular route was up Fourth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street and thence east.

The eighty-four officers and men of Squadron A selected to go to Hempstead were early in the armory, on Ninety-fourth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues. Major Avery D. Andrews, the squadron's commander, was also on hand in good time. [illegible] had each three days' rations, two [illegible], a feed bag, an eating kit, a [illegible] carbine, a Colt's revolver, and 65 rounds of carbine and 15 of revolver ammunition. Three wagonloads of equipments were sent to the camp, in charge of Sergt. Patterson. The members of Squadron A mounted inside the armory, and at 10 o'clock precisely started, under command of Capt. Howard G. Badgeley, and preceded by six mounted policemen. Hundreds of bystanders greeted them with cheers as they issued forth. Their route took them through Fifth Avenue, south to Thirty-fourth Street, and thence east to the ferry. They found the Fifth Avenue windows filled with applauding women, and little flags were waved on every hand. The men crossed on the Sag Harbor, and reached Hempstead via the Merrick Road.

Fifth Avenue Lined All the Way.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., commanding, left the armory—the same building in which Squadron A is domiciled—about 10 o'clock. The crowd witnessing both departures numbered about 10,000, and part of the way was so dense as to retard the progress of the troops. The course led down Madison Avenue to Ninetieth Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, and down to Madison Square, and west through Twenty-second Street to the Albany Day Line pier. Before their departure there was much excitement in the armory, and some of the younger members broke down and wept. Their feminine relatives managed to slip into the drillroom contrary to orders, and pale faces and tearful good-byes were more frequent than beneficial to discipline. Some 200 men in the various companies were without uniforms, and will have to await them at camp.

Seventh Regiment Hissed.

At Sixty-seventh Street, where is the armory of the Seventh Regiment, which voted not to go to the front because it could not go under its own officers, an unlooked-for incident occurred. The regiment turned west through Sixty-seventh Street, instead of through Sixty-sixth Street, as had been planned. The Colonel and his staff apparently ignored the armory, but the first company deliberately turned their faces to the building and hissed. Half of the accompanying crowd joined in, and every succeeding company also hissed the armory of "The Dandy Seventh."

At the Plaza there was a tremendous gathering, and the windows of the hotels of the vicinity and the Metropolitan Club were full of onlookers. At Thirty-ninth Street sixty or more Stevens Institute freshmen, armed with a big flag, cheered the regiment as it passed and then fell in and marched along behind. The Manhattan Club and the Waldorf-Astoria were crowded with people, and the hostelry was gay with flags. At Twenty-second Street, where the turn west was made, the soldiers had to use their guns to keep back the crowds.

Crowds blocked Fourteenth Street west of Sixth Avenue, in front of the Ninth Regiment Armory, for hours before 11 A. M., when the organization was due to start. Street-car traffic was even impeded, and both sentinels and police had to be called on to keep back the crowds from the armory doors. Every second woman appeared to carry a bouquet. The flowers were pressed into the hands of the soldiers as the regiment, 1,024 strong, emerged and passed by, and sobs were plentiful.

There was a busy scene of preparation and packing in the armory preparatory to the departure. Col. William Seward addressed his command briefly. The spirit which animated them, he said, was such as soldiers should have. The Chaplain, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, then offered prayer.

Battle Flag at Their Head.

On the march to the Twenty-second Street pier the regiment was led by a detachment of its veterans, who had seen service in the late war and carried a tattered battle flag as a relic of the regiment's past work. The route lay west to Eighth Avenue, to Twenty-second Street, and thence west to the pier. Cheers and the waving of flags accompanied the troops throughout. About 8,000 people were at the pier and waved and shouted greetings as the Sam Sloan steamed away with the troops.

The Twelfth Regiment left its armory at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue at 10:10 A. M., in charge of Col. Leonard. It was escorted by 150 members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., who headed the march, and proceeded south on the Boulevard and Broadway to Fifty-seventh Street, thence east to Fifth Avenue, down to Twenty-first Street, and west to the North River, embarking for Peekskill at the Twenty-second Street pier.

Many of the soldiers were without the regulation equipment. Some of them lacked fatigue uniforms and had to wear the regimental dress coats. Assembly was sounded at 9:45 A. M., and at the departure, twenty-five minutes later, a multitude of people greeted the men with incessant cheering.

The regiment was cheered by a number of people in the Democratic Club, at Fiftieth Street, and they found the entire avenue lined with applauding crowds. The Union Club was full of onlookers. Some of the heartiest cheers that greeted the troops came from the workmen in the factories in Twenty-second Street. Gen. McCoskry Butt, the regiment's old commander, was at the pier to see them off.

The Howard Carroll drew out into the river with the troops aboard about 12:06 P. M., while flags, hats, and umbrellas were waved from the shore, and thousands of voices shouted a farewell.

BROOKLYN REGIMENTS START.

Cheering Crowds Greet Them on the March—Poor Showing of the Thirteenth.

The line of march of the Brooklyn regiments from their armories was filled with cheering crowds and gay with flags yesterday. Troop C, under Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, gave the spectators every reason for enthusiasm, for every one of the eighty-four men called for left the armory. The "Fighting Fourteenth," headed by Col. Frederick D. Grant, turned out with 950 men. The majority of the Thirteenth staid at home, and those who marched numbered only from 350 to 400.

The Fourteenth was the first regiment to arrive at the Long Island Station. The men assembled on the main floor of the armory at 9 o'clock, and received the order to march fifteen minutes later. The crowded gallery resounded with cheers as the men fell into line and marched out. At the corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street the War Veterans' Association and Thatford and Cushing Posts fell into line, and the regiment marched down Sixth Avenue to Flatbush and along Flatbush to the station. They were enthusiastically cheered all along the line.

As Col. Grant, Lieut. Col. Kline, and the other officers entered the yard they were cheered again and again. While waiting for the train to start Col. Grant was kept busy shaking hands through the window of the car. Mrs. Grant and her daughter were in the crowd. A saucy-faced little street arab shoved his way through the crowd, and, reaching Mrs. Grant, said, "I wan' to see de Colonel." Mrs. Grant led him to the car and said, "Fred, here is a little boy who wants to see you." The Colonel could not reach down to the little fellow's head, but he gave him a military salute and smiled at him, and the boy went away happy. Col. Grant went in the second section. As the train pulled out he stood on the platform and raised his hat in response to the cheers of the crowd.

Among the young women who bade the soldier boys a tearful good-bye was one pretty girl who was invested with peculiar interest in the eyes of all who saw her. Up to Sunday night she was Miss Tillie Condon, but now she is Mrs. Edward Cronin and the wife of a member of Company H. Miss Condon had been engaged to Private Cronin for some time, but their wedding day had not been set and the marriage was not expected to take place until Fall.

When it became probable that the National Guard would be called out, their plans were changed. Cronin urged his sweetheart to name an early day, and she consented. The calling out of the Fourteenth and the order to go to camp at Hempstead Plains made the desirability of haste still more apparent, and in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo on Sunday night the Rev. Father Ward made Miss Condon a soldier's bride. There were tears in her eyes as she bade her husband of a day good-bye, but he looked proud and happy, and the congratulations of his comrades mingled with her farewell words.

What there was of the Thirteenth arrived at the yard next. Col. Watson was in command, and did not seem in a good humor. Major Grout of Gen. McLeer's staff, who was present with the General, made a remark to Col. Watson with regard to the poor showing made by the regiment.

"I do not care," retorted Col. Watson tartly, "to listen to any criticism of my regiment by a subordinate officer." He walked away before Major Grout had a chance to reply.

The reason for the Thirteenth's poor showing appears to be that Col. Watson instructed his men that only those should go to Hempstead who had decided to volunteer to serve in the regular army for a period of two years, unless sooner discharged. The orders received by Col. Watson, however, were to the effect that he should move his regiment to Hempstead, and it is a question whether in taking only those who wish to volunteer he has not disobeyed orders. He was asked by a reporter whether the instructions given by him to the regiment did not conflict with the order he had received, and replied, "I hope not."

A large number of the members of the Thirteenth who did go are said to be new recruits who have joined since the war began. Lieut. Col. Luscomb and Major Cochran say they will not volunteer. Luscomb says he will not go into the regular army, and Cochran says if he went he would lose his position, which is a clerkship in the Health Department. Some of the men quote as an excuse for not going the sermon delivered on Sunday by the chaplain, Dr. Behrends, in which he said it was the duty of some men to stay at home.

Those of the Thirteenth who did go had no reason to complain of the way they were treated by the crowds. They got fully as much applause as the full regiment which marched from the armory of the Fourteenth. The crowd seemed possessed by the feeling that the few members of the Thirteenth who went out deserved all the more credit because of the stand taken by their comrades.

After the men had gone, the position in which the regiment was placed in the eyes of the public began to make itself apparent to those who staid at home. At 6 o'clock last evening 150 members of the Thirteenth left the armory and followed their comrades to Hempstead. The prevailing opinion at the armory last night was, however, that many of the men who had gone to Hempstead would refuse to volunteer.

No organization got a heartier send-off than Troop C. This was the only organization which did not go by train. The troop rode from the armory to Hempstead. As they poured out of the armory on North Portland Avenue, the waiting crowd seemed to go crazy. Men shouted themselves hoarse, danced around and waved their hats, and women cried. All along the line of march the troopers got the same kind of reception.

The Forty-seventh will march to-day to Hempstead. This is the regiment which had four new companies to organize, and it is believed that the turning-out of the Forty-seventh was delayed till to-day to give them a chance to recruit. The regiment is now reported to be full.

HARDSHIPS AT HEMPSTEAD.

The State Troops at Camp Black Suffering Much for Lack of Equipments.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 2.—Camp Black, while not yet officially opened, came into existence here to-day, and before nightfall contained more than 8,000 soldiers, members of the New York State National Guard. For a distance of a mile and a quarter in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth the plains are studded, somewhat irregularly, with white tents, and the tired and hungry men are to-night stretching themselves for the first time on the spongy turf.

It was close to sunset before the last detail of troops arrived. It was Troop A, the eighty-four men selected from Squadron A of this borough. They had had seven hours of hard riding. The influx began shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning with the arrival of the Forty-first and Eighth Separate Companies, and lasted all day, considerable delay having been encountered in transit. Of this borough's troops the Seventy-first Regiment was first to arrive, closely followed by the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, the Sixty-ninth of this borough, and the Thirteenth of Brooklyn in the order named. Of the infantry, the last men on the scene were the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo and the separate companies of Tonawanda and Niagara Falls.

The Pitching of Tents.

As fast as the troops arrived they were assigned by one of the aides of the commanding officer to the place designated for them, and the work of pitching the tents began. This was necessarily slow, as the materials had to be conveyed from the trains by wagons to the camp over hilly ground, made doubly heavy by the recent rains. Each company had several men under a non-commissioned officer detailed to unload the baggage, and as truck after truck bore its burden into the plains they were quickly emptied, and soon the white canvas that is to shield the men from wind and weather began to assume its required form.

But lack of necessary material proved a considerable handicap, and not even half of the men could be employed. No pegs had been provided and there was nothing with which to drive pegs. For the pegs, cases that had contained supplies had to be chopped up, and for drivers, billets of wood, rifle butts, and stones were used. Besides, the men from up-State points were tired, hungry and sleepy. The majority had been up more than half the night and had nothing warm to eat or drink since Sunday. A bleak, dreary sky and a stiff damp biting wind added no little to their discomfort and brought them quickly to the realization that camp life in its first stages was anything but a pleasant experience.

Recruits Suffered Most.

The worst sufferers were the raw recruits, most of whom came in citizens' clothes and minus overcoats. The gayety and joyous mood that had prevailed among them while on the trains seemed to be completely taken out of them by their first few hours' experience. They stood on the plains and shivered. There was not even time to set their blood in circulation by drilling, as all the experienced men were busy providing for the night's shelter. Some of the men made half-hearted attempts at playing ball, football, and even "tag," but as the day advanced even this became tiresome, and they lay around the bases of the numerous hillocks in the hope of escaping the swift, sharp gusts of air that chilled them to the bone.

The four new companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, composed almost entirely of recently enlisted men, and not one in fifty provided with a uniform, made some attempt at drilling themselves. At least they drew up in line, and a soldier who knew something about the manual endeavored to put them through the various movements, but he became discouraged after a few attempts and gave it up. Eleven men out of the whole number composing the four companies obtained rifles, however, and a non-commissioned officer of one of the separate companies was secured to instruct them in the manual and let the rest of the men learn from observation.

The eleven men marched out of the ranks and the ordeal was begun. The sight of eleven rifle barrels flying in all directions quickly drew a crowd of the idle uniformed soldiers, who soon lay down on the ground and turned their faces discreetly downward, while their sides fairly shook with suppressed laughter. This was about the only humorous situation that occurred during the day. The prospect of a night to be spent more or less in the open, with the weather gradually assuming a wintry aspect took all the fun out of the men.

Not Many Tents Up.

Not more than one-third of the tents had been erected by the time work for the day ceased. There is still no water connection in the camp, campfires are out of the question for the time being, there being no wood in sight, and the lighting facilities have not yet been provided. Most of the men, however, were too exhausted to think of the many inconveniences that they will experience to-night, and probably for the next two or three days, and, making the best of the situation, turned in wherever there was a semblance of shelter.

Ten o'clock "taps" were unnecessary to-night, as by that time all but the posted guards were fast asleep. At 6 o'clock the camp was closed for the night. A cordon of sentries was drawn around the space containing the tents, and ingress and egress were prohibited. This was, however, unknown to most of the men, and a good many old hands, who had sallied forth as reconnoitring parties for forage, straggled in at later hours. They were all held up and the Corporal of the Guard was called to pass upon their cases. He was in most instances lenient, though such men as he thought ought to have known better were placed under arrest, and they will be dealt with in the morning.

Major Gen. Roe, commander of the camp, arrived early this morning, accompanied by his staff, including Col. Olin, Chief of Staff; Majors Holland and Greer, aides; Majors Thurston and Andrews, special aides, and Cols. Hurry and Holly of the Ordnance Department.

The First Orders Issued.

Gen. Roe at once issued General Orders No. 1, which, after making the various details and establishing camp regulations, pertaining to sanitary, commissary, and guard duties, established the following daily routine:

First call for reveille	5:20 A. M.
Reveille	5:30 A. M.
Assembly for roll call	Immediately after reveille
Sick call	5:45 A. M.
Mess call (for breakfast)	5:55 A. M.
Assembly	6:00 A. M.
Drill call (squad and company drill)	6:25 A. M.
Assembly for roll call and formation	6:30 A. M.
Recall from drill	7:30 A. M.
Guard mount	7:55 A. M.
Assembly for formation of details	8:00 A. M.
Adjutant's call	8:10 A. M.
Policing camp	8:30 A. M.
Drill call (battalion drill)	9:55 A. M.
Assembly for roll call and formation	10:00 A. M.
Recall from drill	11:30 A. M.
Mess call (for dinner)	11:55 A. M.
Assembly	12:00 M.
Instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers	1:00 P. M.
First Sergeants' call	1:00 P. M.
Drill call (regimental drill)	3:25 P. M.
Assembly	3:30 P. M.
Recall	4:30 P. M.
Mess call (for supper)	4:55 P. M.
Assembly	5:00 P. M.
First call for parade	35 minutes before sunset
Assembly for roll call and formation	30 minutes before sunset
Adjutant's call for formation of battalions	20 minutes before sunset
Adjutant's call for formation of regiment	10 minutes before sunset
First call for retreat, (if there be no parade,)	15 minutes before sunset
Assembly for roll call and formation	10 minutes before sunset
Retreat	Sunset
First call for tattoo	9:20 P. M.
Tattoo	9:30 P. M.
Taps	10:00 P. M.

No Visitors After Tattoo.

According to the orders, no visitors will be allowed in camp after tattoo. Leave of absence and passes to be away from camp for longer than an hour will not be granted until further orders. Letters for any member of the command should give his name in full and his regiment, troop, or separate company, and should be directed to Camp Black, near Garden City, L. I.

The plan of the camp has been arranged in the following order, from right to left, facing south:

Seventy-First Regiment, Col. Greene; First Provisional Regiment, Col. Barber; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Duffy; Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy; Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Grant; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Watson; Sixty-fifth Regiment, Col. Welch; Third Provisional Regiment, Col. Hoffman, and Second Provisional Regiment, Col. Harden. Troop A and Troop C are to the north of the infantry at the west and east ends respectively.

Headquarters have not yet been established, but will be situated to the south of the infantry tents, on a knoll, facing the centre of the camp.

One regiment—the Forty-seventh of Brooklyn—is still to arrive, and will be on hand to-morrow morning. The men of that regiment did not receive their expected equipments to-day and had no tents, so it was decided to postpone their departure for one day. There are not enough tents, as it is, to go round. At closing time to-night 242 were still lacking.

A number of the up-State troops brought the old style conical tents with them, each of which is supposed to accommodate fifteen men, but in an emergency they can be made to provide room for nearly double that number. These tents were crowded to their full capacity last night, and still a number of the men will sleep with nothing but the sky over their heads.

No Straw for Some Tents.

There is also a large deficiency of straw, which is to form the flooring of the tents. Not more than half of the tents were furnished with this material and in consequence the occupants will have to be on the damp ground. The only cooking done in camp to-day was a wagonload of steak, which was to serve as a meal for the officers. When the allotment was made the size of the steaks was by no means commensurate with the appetites of the consumers, and even for that pittance the hungry officers were compelled to wait for hours, as one fire was all they had to cook with.

One of the prettiest features of the day was when Troop C galloped in. Men and horses were tired and dusty, but when about a mile away from their quarters, the order to gallop was given, and the men, with a cheer that could be heard in camp, put the spurs to their animals. From an elevation they could be seen charging over the turf, four abreast and even the most listless of the soldiers in camp gave vent to their smoldering enthusiasm as the horses approached. A similar scene was enacted when Troop A arrived about half an hour later, and Capt. Badgley showed his appreciation by an order to draw sabers and salute.

Camp peddlers carrying huge baskets of sandwiches, peanuts, or edibles of any description did a rushing business, and when their stock became low they doubled their prices, but everything fit to eat was eagerly sought for by the men, who, though they were ordered to bring three days' rations with them, had already run short. It is expected, however, that by to-morrow the necessary cooking facilities will have been provided. Gangs of laborers are at work laying the water mains and connecting them with the 108 faucets that are to be furnished for the men. The supplies have already arrived, but for lack of fires and water, could not be used to-day, and the men looked longingly at the cars of beef and vegetables that stood on the tracks.

The First Illness.

The first sickness in camp was reported to-day by Capt. Joyce of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, which has been at Hempstead Plains since Friday. Privates Coldwater and Hammel could not stand the hardships of camp life, and to prevent serious illness were ordered to return home. Their places were immediately filled by recruits.

The work of mustering the soldiers into the United States Volunteer Army will not be begun for several days. The intention is to first get the camp into perfect condition, equip all the recruits with uniforms, and take them through the preliminary drills. After this is done, the men will be examined for physical capacity, and the unfit weeded out and sent home. It is thought that many men who have had no experience whatever in camp life and are not capable of enduring extraordinary hardships will soon show signs of distress, and they will be returned home and their places filled by sturdier recruits. This will take several days to determine, and until then the camp will be under State jurisdiction.

More Pay and Rations Now.

At present the privates who are in camp by order of the Governor, are drawing $1.25 a day and rations from the State, and they will continue to draw this until formally turned over to the United States. Their rations are estimated by the State authorities at 47 cents a day. The pay of the officers ranges from $2 to $8 per day, and on this basis it is estimated that the expense of keeping the camp at Hempstead is considerably over $20,000 a day. As soon as the troops are mustered into the service of the United States the rate of pay will be the same as that in the United States Army, privates receiving $13 a month. The amount allowed for rations is only 21 cents a day for each man.

Col. Davis, Chief Recruiting Officer; Major Spurgeon, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. Schuyler, Assistant Recruiting Officer, all of the United States Army, arrived at Garden City to-day and will inspect the camp and the men to-morrow. It is expected that within the next few days a Brigadier General of Volunteers will be appointed by the Government and the camp will be under his command as soon as it becomes a United States volunteer organization.

It is not thought that any change will be made in the commissary department of the camp when it passes out of the State's authority, but that the same rations will be furnished until the troops go into active service.

Fabulous Wealth.

The "incalculable mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates and promoted by transportation companies is in too many instances really a fable. The products of industry in legitimate fields of enterprise nearer home are far surer and promise more stable rewards. No one will go unrewarded in the matter of improved health who use regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, &c.

SENATE CHAPLAIN'S INVOCATION.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—At the opening of the Senate's session to-day the Chaplain offered thanks for the victory won by Commodore Dewey's Asiatic Squadron. Following is his invocation:

"We give Thee hearty thanks for the good news coming to us from across the sea of the success with which Thou art crowning the conduct, discipline, and valor of the officers and men of our Asiatic Squadron. We bless Thee for the magnificent and unexampled spectacle of a nation waging war, not for the greed of land or treasure, not for power, nor for the gratification of revenge, but a war which enlists the whole people in the cause of the poor, the needy, and the oppressed. And we beseech Thee to let the light of Thy favor be upon us and bring the war to a speedy and triumphant close."

Marine War Rates Firm.

The rates for insurance against the marine hazard continued firm yesterday, no appreciable change being made. A prominent marine underwriter said, however, that an increase was to be expected to-day, when the full report of the American victory at Manila had been published. He assigned as a reason for this probable advance that an overwhelming Spanish defeat was likely to lead to the issuance of letters of marque by the Sagasta Government, in which case American shipping interests would be certain to suffer heavily.

The pavilion in Central Park for the sale of pure mineral water, near the West Side Drive and Seventy-second Street entrance, has been opened for the season.—Adv.

IN CAMP AT PEEKSKILL

"Camp Townsend," It Is Called, and the 8th, 9th, and 12th Regiments Are Quartered There.

ROUGH ON RAW RECRUITS

Their First Night Uncomfortable—Gen. Doyle in Command and Army Officers Ready to Muster the Troops Into the United States Service.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 2.—What promises to be a historic encampment in this State was formally opened here at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon when the advance guard of the Eighth Regiment, under the command of Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., showed itself at the top of the hill. As the regiment, the last to start but the first to arrive, appeared, the State and National flags were run up, and a detail of sixteen men from the First Battery, under command of Capt. Louis Wendel, fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Thus Camp Townsend was opened, and the men of three regiments are to-night getting their first real taste of military regimen, for while as yet the camp is under the direction of the State, it is by no means like the usual Summer outing at Peekskill.

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle of the Fourth Brigade, in command at the camp, designated the name. It is in honor of the late Adjt. Gen. Townsend, who reorganized the State militia and made it a military organization, and who also founded the annual encampment at this place.

The last pegs had been driven and all the tents were up when the Eighth Regiment made its appearance. Col. Story of the Ordnance Department and Major Smith had toiled unceasingly to get things in shape, and just managed to do so. The Ninth Regiment, under Col. William Seward, occupies the old camp ground, while the Eighth and Twelfth, the latter under Col. Leonard, have their tents pitched on what was known in former State encampments as the North Parade Grounds. In this assignment of quarters, the Ninth Regiment, although the second to arrive, drew the prize. Their tents alone have wooden flooring, which in some measure makes them comfortable. The tents pitched on the parade ground have no flooring, and the men of the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments, many of them raw recruits, thinly clad and without overcoats, are to-night sleeping on straw, spread on the damp earth, with an army blanket for covering. There are no cots, except in the officers tents, and the mattresses of former years have disappeared.

Chills for the Recruits.

In this respect the old members of the regiment will be no better off than the recruits, except that the former, for the most part, have heavy overcoats as additional covering. All the men are from the city, and are not used to camping out, with all that that term implies. The surgeons, when they saw the condition of affairs, held themselves ready for numerous night calls, for they say that cramps will be the inevitable result of this first night in the open.

The idea of camp life which some of the recruits pictured to themselves must have been very roseate, judging from their expressions when they found out what had been provided for them. One recruit from the Eighth, when the rush was made for tents, pulled open the flap, and looking around to his companions with a look of dismay on his face, said:

"Great scott, fellows, there ain't a d—thing in here," a remark which some of the older campaigners greeted with a roar of laughter.

In all there are about 1,000 tents set up. Allowing the separate tents for various officers, this puts four men in a tent, as there are over 3,000 men in camp, the largest single encampment this place has ever seen. The mess hall, under the direction of Duncan & Odell, has had two large additions built, so that the 3,000 men can now be fed in two divisions of 1,500 each. While the statement has gone forth that there will be no "salt horse and hardtack," for the present at least, the "grub" is not up to what it was during the State encampments. The caterer was formerly paid $1 a day for each man's mess; now he gets but 55 cents, and the drop in the quality of provender has been proportionate. Still, the food was fairly good, although there was much grumbling after each mess. But then it is pointed out that there always will be grumblers, and they do not get much sympathy in camp, except from others of their kind.

No Table Luxuries Here.

The commanding officers felt that a sudden change in diet was the surest way of putting men on the sick list, so Major E. C. Roessle, in charge of the commissary, has signed contracts with a number of New York provision dealers, and refrigerator cars have been secured to make daily trips to the camp with supplies of fresh beef. This, with bread and coffee and an occasional dish of prunes or some such luxury, will be the daily diet until Uncle Sam takes hold, after the men are mustered into his service, when another change will come over the spirit of many a recruit's dream. The trip of six hours in the Starin Line boats, which had been furnished free to the State by Gen. Howard Carroll, put a keen edge on the appetites of the men. After a few days in camp it is thought that their expectations will not be so great, and therefore more easily satisfied.

There was a great crowd of Peekskillians on the dock to welcome the regiments, and the boys got an ovation. The regiments arrived in exactly inverse order to which they had started, the Eighth Regiment, which left last on the Glen Island, arriving first. The Twelfth regiment, which left first on the Howard Carroll, arrived last, and between these came the Ninth on the Sam Sloan.

All discipline was relaxed as soon as the men were embarked. They unslung their knapsacks and turned them into pillows, lying about on the lower decks, many of them already fagged out after their unusually early exertions. Others played cards or formed impromptu quartets. Many appeared, much depressed in spirits when the comparative loneliness of their positions forced itself upon them, this being especially true of the recruits. Every pretext for excitement was eagerly seized, and there was almost a continual hurrah time during the trip, answering salutes from crowds which lined the shores along the river, or craft which blew whistles, and the crews of which wildly waved flags and handkerchiefs to the departing soldiers. This patriotic enthusiasm was manifest all along the river, and served to make the long trip easier to bear. At Irvington the three boats bearing the troops came up with one another, and then ensued a brush for first place. Within a mile the Glen Island had forged to the front, followed by the Sam Sloan, an equal distance from the Howard Carroll. In this order they finished.

The Ninth a Sturdy Lot.

Of the three regiments, the Ninth made the best showing, according to the statements of the camp commanders. They are a sturdy looking lot of men, even to the recruits, their formation being only spoiled by the appearance of the 300 recruits who were not in uniform. Col. Seward was much exercised about this, and said it was a shame that the State had not provided for such an emergency. Uniforms are expected in camp during the next few days, and it is hoped that all the men will soon be supplied.

The Twelfth gives the Ninth a strong argument for first place, however. There is about an equal number of ununiformed recruits in this command, but all in all they made a fine showing.

The Eighth did not look so well. Many of the recruits were improperly clad for cold nights, and a gray blanket was their only accoutrement. All the men were cheerful, however, and seemed inclined to make the best of matters.

Gen. Doyle issued the first general order this afternoon, as follows:

Headquarters Camp Townsend,
Near Peekskill,
May 2, 1898.

General Order No. 1.

1. In compliance with General Order No. 8, the undersigned to-day assumes command of the camp near Peekskill, which is hereby designated "Camp Townsend."

2. The following staff appointments are hereby announced for the benefit of all concerned:

Col. G. James Greene, Assistant Inspector General, S. N. Y., as Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Floyd S. Grego, Surgeon, Fourth Brigade, as Surgeon; Major Elwood D. Roessle, Commissary Third Brigade, as Chief Commissary; Major Robert L. Banks, Jr., Assistant in Commissary Department; Major Lorin W. Pettibone as Inspector; Major Martin Carey, Judge Advocate; Major Charles W. Ransom, Inspector of Small Arms and Ordnance Officer; Major Henry C. Wadsworth, Assistant in Commissary Department; Major John H. Ball, as Quartermaster; Capt. [illegible] H. Smith, aide-de-camp.

PETER C. DOYLE, Commander.

No positive information was obtainable to-day as to the proposed date for the muster of the men into the United States Army. The men will have to undergo physical examination, however, and this will be conducted by Dr. Charles E. Jones of Albany, Dr. C. E. Nichols of Troy, and Major L. M. Maus of Fort Hamilton, with another United States Army Surgeon still to be detailed. All three of the regiments left many recruits at home, and these will be drawn on should there be any diminution of the numbers in the regiment as a result of the examinations. The regular army is also represented at the camp, ready to take charge as soon as the muster is over. The army representatives are Lieut. Col. George W. Davis of the Fourteenth Infantry, First Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery, Quartermaster; Capt. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Townsend, who came on from Tampa to-night. These officers occupy the White House, and are the only military men to-night who are not sleeping in tents.

Ubiquitous Fakir Turns Up.

Already the outskirts of the camp have taken on the appearance of a miniature Coney Island. The inevitable "canteen" has been opened by ex-Alderman Duffy, and has been liberally patronized. Next to it is the "knapsack," where anything from a shoestring to a stove is obtainable. A barber's shop, slot machines, cane ringing outfits, ball games, and other devices of the fakir have already been set up.

Brig. Gen. Doyle, the genial commander of the camp, said this morning that the men would find the present encampment a business affair all through.

"This is a camp of instruction and preparation, and we are on a war footing," he said. "This will be no Summer game, and mighty little fun. It will be camp life with all that that means, and while the boys will be well fed as long as we have charge of them, there will be no frills. I think as soon as they come to an understanding that they are soldiers in every sense everything will go swimmingly."

Capt. Blake and six officers of the Eighth Regiment were the first to arrive on the ground. They came by train, having missed the boat on which their command embarked. They reported to Gen. Doyle with a great flourish and explained their position to the astonished commander. He listened to their explanation, and then, waving his hand toward their quarters, said:

"Very well, gentlemen, but don't let it happen again," whereat the resplendent officers withdrew.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, accompanied his regiment into camp, and marched up the long hill from the landing like a veteran, although this is his first camp experience. He has announced that he will start a library for the use of the men in camp, and asks that contributions of books, magazines, and pamphlets for this purpose be forwarded to him here. He also intends to form a choir, and has asked for volunteers who can sing. He will preach in camp Sunday.

Col. Chauncey of the Eighth was attended by one of the surgeons to-night. He was not in good health on his arrival, but his indisposition is said to be only slight. Several of the men last night required doses of quinine to subdue chills, but there were no cases of importance calling for medical aid. Only one man is in the guardhouse to-night, and he brought what caused his detention with him. The trip failed to cure his obstreperousness, and he finally landed in the guard tent.

Taps were sounded at 10 o'clock, and an hour later Camp Townsend was in darkness.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS IN CAMP.

The Work of Mustering the State's Quota Into the Federal Service to Begin To-day.

SEA GIRT, May 2.—The white blue-lettered flag of Camp Voorhees went up at 4:20 P. M. The First, Second, and Third Regiments, Companies A, C, and G of the Sixth, and Company E of the Seventh were in line. All the forces of Gov. Voorhees designated to answer the President's call for troops had responded.

The companies of the Sixth and Seventh Regiments were on hand to give the Third Regiment its necessary strength for the United States service. They were the first troops to arrive. It was 12:45 when their train reached the station. The First Regiment arrived at 1:15, the Third at 2:03, and the Second at 3 o'clock. Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Plume and his staff alighted from their train at 2:25.

The First, the Newark regiment, is commanded by Col. Edward A. Campbell. The Second Regiment, composed of companies from Orange, Paterson, and Montclair, is under Col. E. W. Hines. The Third Regiment, from Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Rahway, Freehold, and Asbury Park, is led by Col. Benjamin F. Lee.

The children of the Manasquan public schools, with a fife and drum corps, marched upon the lawn at 1 o'clock and lined up inside the fence between the railroad and the Governor's headquarters. As the regiments marched by the children sang "America." The troops were reviewed by Gov. Voorhees, Gen. Plume, and Col. Oliphant. No salute was fired; no artillery had been ordered out. After the review the first orders were issued. They are as follows:

SEA GIRT, May 2, 1898.

I. In compliance with General Orders No. 5, Adjutant General's office, Trenton, the undersigned hereby assume command of the military post constituted at Sea Girt, N. J.

II. In honor of his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, and by his permission, the encampment will be named Camp Voorhees.

III. The following daily service will be observed: Reveille, 6 A. M.; breakfast, 6:30 A. M.; surgeon's call, 7 A. M.; company drill, 7:30 A. M.; recall, 8:30 A. M.; drill, 10 A. M.; recall, 11:30 A. M.; dinner, 12 A. M.; drill 1:30 P. M.; recall, 3 P. M.; guard mounting, 4:15 P. M.; dress parade, 5:45 P. M.; supper, 6:30 P. M.; tattoo, 9 P. M.; taps, 10 P. M. Sunday, no drills; inspection of quarters, 9 A. M.; divine service, 10:30 A. M.

By command of
Major General JOSEPH W. PLUME.
MARVIN DODD, Assistant Adjutant General.

At 5 o'clock all the men had been assigned to their tents. Quartermaster General Donnelly then served hot coffee to all the men, who enjoyed it with the rations they had brought in their knapsacks. Each regiment remained last night under the command of its Colonel.

This morning the business of mustering into the United States service will begin. It will be attended for the United States by Capt. William Butler of the Third Infantry, Lieut. Michael Linhan of the Second Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gobas, U. S. A.

When the Battalion Adjutants had turned in their reports, Gen. Plume sent the following message to Secretary Alger:

"New Jersey's quota of volunteers is now in camp at Sea Girt, and ready for examination and muster. These troops are completely organized and fully equipped in every detail, and are ready to go to the front."

A SOLDIER DROPS DEAD.

James Ryan of the Sixty-ninth Succumbs to Heart Disease.

James Ryan, forty-eight years old, of 519 Second Avenue, a private in Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, dropped dead from heart disease at the gate house of Bellevue Hospital last night.

The man rushed up to the gate early in the evening and said he wanted to see his friend, Owen Boylan. Boylan is a private of the Sixty-ninth, who was injured by falling from a cable car Sunday night. Ryan was told that his friend was better, and then he asked if he could not see him. The gateman replied that he could, but seeing that Ryan was very excited asked if he would not sit down for a moment.

"No," said Ryan; "I'm in a hurry. I got leave of absence yesterday, and have to meet the company at Hempstead Plains to-morrow." The gateman handed the man out the red ticket of admission, and Ryan, holding it in his hand, said: "I hope he's better."

As he spoke he staggered and fell. He was dead when the gateman picked him up. The body was carried into the hospital.

Y. M. C. A. IN CAMPS.

Tents for Religious Work Will Be at Peekskill and Hempstead.

A plan of "aggressive religious work" among the members of the State militia at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains has been completed by the Army Committee of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Secretary George A. Hall announces that one large tent will be pitched at each camp and provided with conveniences for correspondence, reading, and music. The tents will also be used for religious meetings.

Frank W. Smith, a veteran of the civil war, will have charge of the work at both camps. It is his purpose to establish friendly relations with the soldiers, conduct meetings, and do personal work. Sunday, May 15, has been designated by the Young Men's Christian Association State Committee as "Patriotic Sunday," and all churches, associations, and young people's societies in the State are requested to take up a collection on that day for the support of this Christian work among the troops. It is estimated that $5,000 will be required to defray the expenses for six months.

WORTH CULTIVATING.

A Few Personal Traits that are [illegible] too Common.

Fair-mindedness. We all protest that we are judicial and willing to consider both sides of a question, but at heart we are hot partisans.

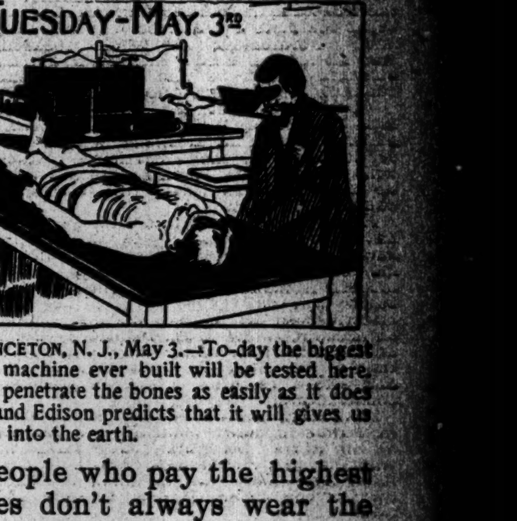
Charity. Not the charity that tosses a nickel to a beggar, but the charity that will neither listen to nor spread malicious gossip.

Truth-telling. Most of us fail in this respect not because we intend to deceive, but because we do not observe correctly and are careless in choosing words.

Good manners. How many persons we know whose "outside is their worst side." Some men think that if they are honest and upright they may be as boorish as they please.

Cheerfulness. This is largely a question of bodily health. The man with shaky nerves, weak digestion, and a tendency to lie awake nights may be pardoned for irritability. What he needs is a general stimulation of the bodily forces, and he finds it in Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is free from deleterious matter as the snow on an Alpine crag. It is valuable to dyspeptics and to all whose systems are unstrung by work or suspense. This whiskey has been honored with the sanction of conservative physicians of high reputation.

Druggists and grocers have Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.



TUESDAY-MAY 3rd

PRINCETON, N. J., May 3.—To-day the biggest X-ray machine ever built will be tested here. It will penetrate the bones as easily as it does flesh, and Edison predicts that it will gives us a peep into the earth.

People who pay the highest prices don't always wear the best clothes.

Some buy here—ready made or to order.

E O Thompson's Sons

To-order clothing
Ready-made Clothing
Clerical Clothing

245 Broadway
above Park Place

The Electrical Show is open—at Madison Square Garden.

Thanks are due to more than fifteen thousand people who came through very threatening weather to be present at the opening.

All the little hitches that seem inseparable from a first night will disappear to-day.

Things of interest—more than you can see in a hurry.

Electrical Show under auspices of The New York Electrical Society, Madison Square Garden, May 2 to 31, 2 to 11 P. M.

Will Care for Soldiers' Families.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 2.—A meeting of citizens was held at the Court House here to-night to start a fund to care for families of members of the Fifth Separate Company, which left to-day for Hempstead. In a few minutes $1,200 was raised, and a committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions.

STOCKS ADVANCE IN PARIS.

Opinion Prevails on Exchange that the War Will Not Last Long.

PARIS, May 2.—Prices opened steady on the Bourse to-day, and later improved on the receipt of the news of the completeness of the Spanish defeat, the opinion predominating that the war will not last long. At the close of the market prices grew firmer. The settlement was easy.

Spanish 4s opened at 32 9-16, an advance of ⅛. They closed at 32⅞, a net gain of 5-16.

BARCELONA, May 2.—Spanish 4s, 60.

LONDON, May 2.—To-day is a bank holiday and the Stock Exchange is closed.

Maine's Boatswain Made Happy.

CHICAGO, May 2.—There was no happier man in Chicago to-day than Boatswain F. J. Larkin, a survivor of the Maine. "They remembered the Maine," he said, jubilantly. "They remembered the Maine. I wish I could have been there myself."

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
NO. 238 FIFTH AVENUE.
WM. B. NORMAN..................Auctioneer
NOW ON EXHIBITION
A LARGE COLLECTION,
CHIEFLY FROM PRIVATE FAMILIES
AND TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OF
HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE
ANTIQUE AND MODERN PARLOR,
DINING ROOM, LIBRARY AND BEDROOM
FURNITURE,
TWO CHICKERING UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS, A SUPERB CABINET MUSIC BOX,
(with Drum, Bells, Castanets, etc.,)
Choice Turkish Carpets and Rugs,
Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Carpets,
Costly Portieres, Curtains and Draperies.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICHLY CUT GLASS,
CHINA AND ORIENTAL AND EUROPEAN PORCELAINS, MIRRORS, ENGLISH HALL CLOCKS, SPORTING PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS, SHEFFIELD-PLATED WARE, EASY AND RECEPTION CHAIRS, TABLES, EMPIRE FURNITURE, ETC.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4TH,
and following days,
AT 2 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

The Purest Type of the American Gentleman's Whiskey is Hunter Baltimore Rye.
10 Years Old.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

The Merchandise of To-day

Forward at double quick
Reserves are inexhaustible

OLD Glory spans the aisles. The Battle Hymn of the Republic floats down from the fifth floor. The national hymn pervades the basement.

Time makes the music. Prices mark the cadence by which the stuff moves. The Genesis of May is the exodus of goods.

Yesterday's store news inspired good feeling—the local world believes our reports. Success in retailing is a matter of feeling. It is not *our* fault if you don't feel kindly toward us. We try to give you the best in goods and service. If we fail you give us a chance to make up and be good.

It was a great

Carpet Offering

1,152 pieces 170 styles, 49,750 yards.

Velvets at $1, from $1.25 and $140.
Velvets at 75c., from $1.
Axminsters at 75c., from $1.
Tapestry, best and extra, 65c., from 80c. and 85c.
Tapestry at 45c., from 60c.

Yesterday's large sales did not break the assortment.

There was too much

Foreign Furniture

to go in one day. A war chance brought prices down one half. Principally Tables and Cabinets. The

Single Parlor Pieces

sold rapidly, but nevertheless enough remains to reward the wise and prudent buyer of to-day. No list of either line of furniture can be printed. It might be erroneous.

Spring and Summer Silks

REDUCED prices which come from insufficient assortment, undesirable patterns, or outlived usefulness are not really *reduced* prices---they are *compensated* prices; although the figures are cut, still there has been a reduction in value, and the ratio of price to worth remains unchanged.

These silks point a distinction. They are in full supply. There is a magnificent assortment. They are fresh and new--shown for the first time but yesterday. Yet their prices are heavily reduced and they are consequently true bargains. The cutting is one-third—sometimes more, but a third as a rule.

Seventy-five cent sorts at 50c.; 85c. sorts at 55c.; 90c. grades at 60c.; $1 qualities at 65c.; $1.50 kinds at 90c. Taffetas of the newest and richest, and Plisses of many new sorts, for the most part.

Rotunda.

In the Carpet Store. THERE is a demand for the Velvets and Axminsters and other carpets told of yesterday, fully worthy of the excellence of the goods and the recent liberal reductions in prices. The Carpet Store as a whole is masterful---it does not control prices but it certainly creates them. When there is news from it, no householder can ignore it without loss.

There are matters here other than carpets. Among them, this concerning Persian Hall Strips, in both antique and modern patterns.

From $20 to $12
From $20 to $15
From $25 to $17
From $28 to $18
From $40 to $20
From $35 to $25

And this of Art Squares---272 of them, the all-wool kind in good patterns, in size from 3x3 1-2 yards, to 4x5 yards. Selling now at 50c. a square yard---formerly 65c.

Third floor.

Tapestry Table Covers. PERFECT goods in beautiful colorings and attractive designs—these were very fairly priced yesterday. To-day they're a third less. The lot is not a large one,—be early.

1 1-2 yds. square, $1; was $1.50.
2 yds. square, $1.50; was $2.25.
2x2 1-2 yds., $2; was $3.
3x2 yds., $2.85; was $3.75.

Third floor.

An Item for House-Keepers. A LOT of Granite Iron Tea and Coffee Pots at half price. That's the story, and it is quickly told and quickly over. One sort has a copper bottom, asbestos cushion and white metal trimmings. Two, three, four, five and six pints—$1 to $1.65, just half regular prices.

Another sort has nickel trimmings and costs slightly more; but at half price, just the same.

Clear-up of Window Seats. TWO sorts—only a few of each—are to be cleared out quickly at $5 and $6 each. They'd be good value if priced a quarter more.

A new lot of beautifully upholstered window seats in English corduroy, all colors, at $13.75.

Third floor.

These from the great show of

Imported Costumes

the incarnated dreams of such designers as Doucet, Paquin, Worth, Corne, Rouff, and Drecoll. They're selling at one-half their cost in Paris.

And the Spring and Summer

Dress Silks

are going at very much reduced prices. Not a lot of odds and ends; nor an unsalable collection, but new goods and fine goods and in perfect completion as to pattern.

An item of news concerning

Dinner Ware

—mostly of Haviland. Add fifty per cent. to the present prices to find the figure from which they were reduced.

We are nearly sold out of the

Bargain Trunks

Yet there will probably be enough to make a visit to-day pay the trunk hunter. Half Prices.

The Lowest Prices on Dinner Sets.

WE believe that the prices following mark the lowest point to which dinner ware from regular stock has ever been reduced in our stores. Nor is this a light saying, for we have done some notable things in china prices.

The movement which is back of this story is a very large one,—too large to successfuly detail here. These two illustrations will give a good idea of the whole work:

At $12 a set—50 Porcelain Dinner Sets, of 112 pieces, choice of five floral patterns, heavily gilded and in new and fancy shapes. Sixteen dollars would be cheap for these.

At $12 a set—22 sets of 130 pieces each, in flow blue decoration; all pieces heavily gilded. The original price on these was $25. We made a heavy purchase some time since and have been selling them at $14. Now $12.

We furthermore continue the selling of French and Austrian Dinner Ware, first announced yesterday morning. In addition, this news of Odd Pieces, left from certain open-stock patterns, now closed out.

Soup Tureens, French and German china, were $3.15 and $1.25 each; now 75c. for either sort.

Covered Dishes, were $2.25; now $1 each.

Tea Cups and Saucers, were $2 a dozen; now $1.

Fruit Saucers, were 75c. a dozen; now 35c.

Jugs and Pitchers, one, one-and-a-half and two quarts, 20c., 25c. and 38c. each. Half prices.

Breakfast Plates, were $1.65 a dozen; now 85c.

All first quality goods, and all gold decorated.

Basement.

Sateen Petticoats. PRETTY, well shaped nicely finished garments, moderately priced. Unusually low, we think, for such qualities. A great assortment, of which here are a few to illustrate the values in the offering:

At 75c.—Of black sateen, unlined; deep umbrella corded ruffle.

At $1—Of heavy black sateen; Spanish flounce, lined with crinoline and six rows of cording.

At $1.25—Of black sateen; corded umbrella ruffle, lined with crinoline.

At $1.50—Of heavy black sateen, unlined; deep umbrella corded ruffle.

At $2—Of French sateen; deep corded umbrella ruffle; extra full.

At $2.50—Of sateen, stamped with various colorings in silk-like effects in large checks; umbrella shape corded ruffle, faced with crinoline.

At 60c.—Of striped seersucker; 7-inch bias ruffle; extra full.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Music for the Patriotic. MANY new melodies that will thrill the hearts of American men and women. And the old and ever-dear National anthems—we have them, and are selling them fast at one-half of publisher's prices. Here are a few that are very popular:

MARCHES
Sousa's Marches, 25c. each.
Soldier Boy March, 25c.
Patriot's March, 25c.
Regimental March, 20c.
Gray Jackets March, 20c.
Cuba Free Forever March, 25c.
SONGS
There's Room for One More Star, 25c.
Break the News to Mother, 25c.
Stars and Stripes Forever, 25c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Summer Dress Woolens

New goods also, some at half; mostly at a quarter and a third reduction.

A little frolic of cheapness for mere excitement's sake.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

Our own suits of our own well-known character, but at prices much moderated from even the moderate.

New and attractive figures on

Lace Curtains

Irish Point, ivory and white, in beautiful patterns. Some others, interesting from their newness as well as their reasonableness.

Yesterday we stated that there was no flag famine here and that

Flags, Bunting and Flag Ribbon

were not at famine prices. The stock of concrete patriotism is unbroken, and we don't propose to make big profits out of loyal enthusiasm. They all go at prices level with or below the market.

Silk Shirt Waists Important

THERE'S another thing about these waists than their present reduced prices, which will enforce your attendance,—and that is that a prettier lot was never put on sale.

There is no reason for their present reduction, except that reduction was possible, and therefore came. You would willingly pay the original prices and more, if we asked you.

At $3.75—Of taffeta, in fancy stripes, large checks and Scotch plaids; full front, yoke back; detachable collar, lined throughout; was $5.

At $5—Of changeable taffeta; tight-fitting back with plaits; full front with six rows of, knife-plaiting and clusters of fine plaits from neck to waist. Also in bright plaids, with full front and fitted back; opens on side; wide gathered ruffle from shoulder to waist. Both of these styles were $7.50.

At $7.50—Of taffeta, in plaids and solid colors; tight-fitting, lined and boned; trimmed with small ruffles; also full front and yoke back. These have been $9 to $12.

At $10—Of satin, in solid colors; front and back plaited from neck to waist; tight-fitting, lined and boned; also in fancy plaid taffetas, with blouse front; revers and tie of same material; yoke back. Were $14.50 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shoes $1.50 A FULL battalion of these shoes marched out of the store on Saturday. There are still enough left for a regiment.

Every man who buys a pair of these may rest assured that he is just $1.50 ahead. This is the actual saving, for they are a $3 kind. Moreover, a good shoe even for $3,—of black calfskin, single and double soles; some Congress, but mostly laced. A good shoe indeed, and a wonderful shoe for its present price.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Artificial Flowers. THERE'S a generous counterful of the seasonable and needable sorts of artificial flowers on the first floor, and they were never cheaper. They are of the grades that, when you see them, you mentally associate with prices like this,—25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.

This is the way they are priced to-day,—

10c, 15c. and 25c.

Good Books for a Dime. AN immense collection of books by famous authors. They're neatly bound in cloth, silver stamped and were published to sell at three times our present price—ten cents a piece. Take as many of these as you please. We've a great lot of them. Among them you'll find:

The Reveries of a Bachelor. Ik. Marvel.
Cranford. Mrs. Gaskell.
The Coming Race. Lord Lytton.
Dream Life. Ik. Marvel.
Frankenstein; or, the Modern Prometheus. Mrs. Shelley.
Mosses from an Old Manse. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Essays of Elia. Charles Lamb.
Twice Told Tales. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Lucile. Owen Meredith.
Sartor Resartus. Thomas Carlyle.
The Pleasures of Life. Sir John Lubbock.
Mornings in Florence. John Ruskin.
Rab and His Friends. Dr. John Brown.
In Memoriam. Alfred Tennyson.
Rasselas. Samuel Johnson.
Past and Present. Thomas Carlyle.
Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
Sesame and Lilies. John Ruskin.
Poems of Edgar Allan Poe.
Last Essays of Elia. Charles Lamb.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Lord Byron.
Old Mam'selle's Secret. E. Marlitt.
Confessions of an English Opium Eater. De Quincey.
Premium Cook Book. Marion Harland and others.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE HARBOR REGULATIONS

Patrol Fleet Is Badly Handicapped Through Lack of Boats to Enforce Them.

GEN. MERRITT CALLED AWAY

Goes to Washington with Two Aides in Response to a Sudden Summons—Cable Censorship Becoming More Strict Every Day.

Major Adams of the Army Engineer Corps, having charge of the coast defenses in this district, issued the following order yesterday from the War Department:

Submarine mines having been placed in position in connection with the defenses of New York, the following regulations for safe navigation by friendly vessels, and for the protection of the defenses, are hereby established by authority of the Secretary of War:

1.—No vessel will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook, the Narrows, or Execution Rock, except during daylight, between 4 A. M. and 8 P. M. At night vessels must not approach within three miles of Coney Island, Gedney Channel, Sandy Hook, or the Narrows, at the southern entrance, or Execution Rock at the eastern entrance.

2.—Patrol boats will be stationed above and below the defenses. These boats are authorized to stop vessels to inquire into their character, or to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed.

3.—Sailing vessels, and all small vessels drawing three feet or less can pass safely through any part of the channels during the daytime.

4.—Steam yachts must pass at slow speed through special channels marked by white nun buoys on the starboard and can buoys on port side coming into the harbor.

5.—Vessels are warned that if they disregard these regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage, and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries.

Safe Channel Extended by Buoys.

Notice was given yesterday by Capt. E. M. Sheppard, United States Navy, Inspector of Lighthouses, that two additional buoys, painted white, had been placed at the northern or inner end to extend the safe channel through the Narrows entrance to the harbor on the following bearings:

Third Nun Buoy—Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, S. W., 5-16 W.; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, N., ⅝ W.; Coney Island Lighthouse, S. E. by S., ⅝ S.

Third Can Buoy—Fort Tompkins Lighthouse, S. W. ¾ S.; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, N., ½ W.; Coney Island Lighthouse, S. E. by S., ¼ S.

Notice is given that until further orders the following named lights will be extinguished, and fog signals will not be operated at all between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M.: Fort Tompkins Light, Norton's Point (Coney Island) light and fog bell, Prince's Bay light, Elm Tree beacon light, New Dorp beacon light, North Hook beacon light, Sandy Hook beacon light and steam siren, Conover beacon light, range for Main Channel, upper part; Chapel Hill beacon light, range for the Main Channel, lower part; Waackaack beacon light, all electric buoys, the gas buoy lights, and the lighthouse buoys.

These various orders and directions, necessitating as they do the presence of a fleet of patrol vessels to enforce them, are becoming daily more embarrassing to Rear Admiral Erben and Commander Wells L. Field, in charge of the mine fields and the patrol fleet, who have in fact not one Government vessel for such work. They are now relying on one lighthouse tender and three police launches loaned to the Government temporarily.

Patrol Fleet in Need of Boats.

Commander Field said yesterday: "We are badly handicapped by lack of a sufficient number of boats to warn incoming or outgoing vessels, although the vessels in port are aware by this time of the necessity of their moving cautiously while going in or out, and all have no doubt received instructions as to the proper channel through which to move. I have no opinion to express as to the reason for our not having received any vessels from the Government. I have asked for them, and have not received them. It is not my place to question the department's failure to send them, but that there are good and sufficient reasons I have no doubt. It may be that a special act or appropriation will have to be passed or granted for the purpose."

Major Adams of the Engineer Corps on Sunday inspected the defenses at Fort Schuyler, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Wadsworth, and reports that everything is in first-class condition.

Gen. Wesley Merritt and two of his staff, Lieuts. Hale and Mott, left Governors Island yesterday afternoon for Washington. They are said to have gone to the capital in response to a sudden summons from the War Department. Although nothing was known among the remaining officers on Governors Island as to the reasons for the sudden departure of the commander of the Department of the East and his Aides, the belief was expressed that it was in connection with the invasion of Cuba.

Rations for the Volunteers.

It was stated yesterday at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, at the Army Building, that 100,000 rations had been issued for the volunteer armies at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains, 40,000 rations going to the former camp and 60,000 to the latter. The rations consist of the ordinary army food, such as is served out to the regulars.

The censorship over the cable messages destined for Spanish, Cuban, and Puerto Rican ports is becoming more strict each day. An order was issued at the offices of the United States and Haiti Cable Company yesterday that no messages destined for the proscribed ports be sent by any employe of the company not an American citizen. No messages have yet been offered for transmission that did not conform to the regulations prescribed by Lieut. Maxfield, the censor, but it has been thought prudent to take no chances.

BISHOP WHIPPLE PATRIOTIC.

He Urges the Minnesota Diocese to Prayers for Our Soldiers.

FARIBAULT, Minn., May 2.—Bishop H. B. Whipple of Minnesota has addressed a circular letter to the clergy and congregations of the diocese bearing upon the war and toned with patriotic sentiments. The Bishop urges prayers for the patriots who have gone to the front, and says there must be in all hearts unquestioned loyalty to the Government. The Bishop's communication incloses the following prayer:

"Almighty God, the Supreme Governor of all things, whose power no creature can resist; to whom it belongeth to punish sinners and to be merciful to those who truly repent; who hath led us in storm and sunshine and hath cemented the bonds of brotherhood in our Nation; we come to Thee for Thy help and blessing. We ask Thy protection for our soldiers and sailors, that they, armed by Thy defense, may be delivered from their enemies, and bring a just and righteous peace to us and to those whom we defend. We acknowledge our sins. Those things which we have no right to ask for our righteousness, we do ask for the merits of Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen."

The Bishop's letter has awakened considerable interest among churchmen.

RAILROAD FARE FOR TROOPS.

The Government Decides Not to Pay Over One Cent a Mile.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The rate to be made by the railroads for the transportation of troops during the war with Spain will be 1 cent per mile. To-day the roads received from Washington information to the effect that the Government officials did not think they should be called upon to pay more for the transportation of troops than during the civil war, and that they would not therefore pay over 1 cent per mile, which was the rate made for such traffic between 1861 and 1865.

The roads were told that the Government was desirous that they should make the rate of their own free will, but that in any event it would not pay over 1 cent. The matter will be discussed at a joint meeting of the Eastern and Western lines which is to be held next Friday. There is no doubt but that the rate will be made.

Lieut. Niblack Recalled.

BERLIN, May 2.—Lieut. Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché here, has been recalled. He starts on Wednesday for England, from which country he will sail for home.

THE YALE GOES TO SEA

The Auxiliary Cruiser, Formerly the Paris, Passed Sandy Hook at 7:30 o'Clock Yesterday.

HER DESTINATION UNKNOWN

Carries a Month's Provisions and Some Six-Pounder Armstrong Guns—No Difficulty in Getting Her Crew to Ship.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the Paris, the last of the four vessels of the American Line to enter the service of the Government, left her pier at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and put to sea. She is loaded with 4,500 tons of coal, carries provisions sufficient for thirty days, and from either side of her spar deck fore and aft protrude six-pounder Armstrong guns. Her destination is known only to the Government officials. Even her crew knew only that she is "looking for trouble."

All day Sunday, through that night, and yesterday the scenes on board and in the vicinity of the big vessel were of feverish activity. Coal was being poured in through every chute, her guns were being mounted, provisions and ammunition were being taken on board in vast quantities, and Shipping Commissioners were busy signing officers and crew to man her. All these preparations were brought to completion much sooner than in the case of the St. Louis or Harvard, and by taxing the resources of the American Line the vessel was able to get away yesterday before dark.

Capt. Wise Takes Command.

It was not even known definitely in this city who was to command the vessel until nearly noon of yesterday. Capt. F. P. Gilmore, chief aide to Rear Admiral Bunce, received orders late on Sunday night from Washington to take command. He made all necessary preparations to leave the yard, but just as he was ready to go to the Yale Capt. W. C. Wise, late of the League Island Navy Yard, arrived at the Commandant's office. Capt. Gilmore's orders were canceled and Capt. Wise was ordered to the Yale in his stead.

Capt. Wise started for his new command at noon, and a few minutes later the navy yard tug Narkeeta took on Lieutenant of Marines Cowles and twenty-five men, including three Sergeants and four Corporals, armed and fully equipped for an extended cruise. These were transferred to the Yale. At 2 o'clock the commissioning pennant was hoisted to the main truck of the new auxiliary cruiser, and the house flag of the American Line was hauled down. The last mark of identity as an American Liner then disappeared with the marking out of the name Paris at her stern, and the painting in its place of the word Yale in small black letters.

Her Crew Anxious to Ship.

At 3 o'clock the navy yard tug arrived with the last of the ammunition for the rapid-fire Armstrong guns, and it was quickly hoisted on board. By this time the crew had all been shipped. There was no difficulty with the coal passers and firemen, as in the case of the other two American liners, and no desertions were attempted. Many men who had refused to sign on the St. Louis and Harvard were on the pier eager to join the Yale.

Second Officer Littlefield and Fourth Officer Burton were the only two officers of the vessel who refused to sign. Burton gave as a reason that he had secured a better appointment and Littlefield said he intended entering the United States Navy. The vacancies caused by their resignations were filled by advancing each of the lower officers a step and appointing two new officers.

The last of the provisions were got aboard at 5 o'clock, and in half an hour the lines were cast off, and the big vessel swung majestically out into the stream. Capt. Wise and Capt. Watkins stood together on the bridge. The many steam vessels in the vicinity began the salute, and soon every ferryboat and steam tug in the harbor took it up, while a number of small cannon in the vicinity began to boom a miniature broadside.

Spectators on the docks and ferry passengers cheered to the echo. The Yale was kept busy answering salutes with her steam siren and dipping her flag until she passed out of view. She ran down the bay at a clipping gait, and passed Sandy Hook at 7:30 o'clock.

DELIGHT AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Manila Victory the Only Topic of Conversation There—Movements of Vessels.

The success of the Pacific Squadron under Commodore Dewey was the only topic of conversation at the navy yard yesterday. Officers, bluejackets, marines, and workmen all found time to talk of the great victory over the Spanish fleet and forts at Manila, and every one was delighted. Every one was anxious for the latest news, and wanted to know what losses the United States fleet had sustained.

There is plenty of room at the yard now. Since the departure of the Sterling, San Francisco, and Scorpion last week and the New Orleans on Sunday the Wallabout Basin looks bare. The auxiliary cruisers Yankee and Prairie, which are manned by the New York and Massachusetts Naval Militia, will leave the yard to-morrow or Thursday, and then, with the exception of the dismantled cruisers Chicago and Atlanta, there will be only a few steam yachts and the Topeka left. The batteries on the Yankee and Prairie are in position. They consist of ten five-inch guns and four six-pound rapid-fire guns for each.

The Topeka, the latest addition to the fleet, left her anchorage off Tompkinsville at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went to the yard. She was moored alongside Dock No. 2, at Main Street. Work on fitting her out will begin at once, and she is to be put in Dry Dock No. 1 as soon as the yacht Restless is taken out.

The monitor Nahant is still at Cob Dock, and it is not known when she will leave the yard.

The submarine boat Holland is lying at the Erie Basin, and it is said that an official trial is to be given the boat some time this week in the vicinity of the navy yard.

GIFT FOR THE YALE.

Yale University to Present the New Cruiser with Two Guns.

NEW HAVN, Conn., May 2.—Yale's gift to the cruiser Yale will be two Vicar-Maxim guns costing upward of $6,000, to be placed on the cruiser immediately. The Navy Department was notified to-day by John Addison Porter, Yale, '78, secretary to the President, of the gift decided upon, and it was heartily approved.

SEVERAL VESSELS INSPECTED.

Reported Purchase of the Steamship Illinois for a Refrigerating Ship.

It was reported yesterday that the Government has purchased the steamship Illinois from the International Navigation Company for use as a refrigerating vessel. The vessel has been inspected several times by the Auxiliary Cruiser Board. She was found unsuitable for service as an auxiliary cruiser, and was not well adapted for coal carrying. When, however, the Government determined to fit out a vessel for refrigerating and cold storage she was chosen, the principal reason being that she is already fitted with a big distilling plant.

The Illinois is an ancient craft, having been built in 1873, but is yet perfectly seaworthy. She is of iron, 340 feet long, 43 feet in beam, and 32 feet deep, with a tonnage of 3,163. She is fitted with three-cylinder triple-expansion engines.

The Naval Board yesterday inspected the Mallory Line steamer Lampasas with an eye to her purchase for the same purpose. She has not the advantage of a large distilling plant like the Illinois, but can probably be secured cheaply and can be readily fitted up for the service required of her. She is an iron boat, and was built in 1883. She is 329 feet long, 40 feet in beam, 21 feet deep, and has a tonnage of 2,943.

Naval Constructor Tawresey of the board returned yesterday from Wilmington, Del., where he inspected Howard Gould's new yacht Niagara. This vessel, which was launched several weeks ago, will be completed in about three weeks. She is first-class in construction, but may not be able to stand the speed test. If purchased, she will be used for coast defense purposes.

The board yesterday afternoon inspected the tug Overbrook, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad; Tugs Nos. 11 and 12, belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the tug Baltimore, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These are all first-class vessels of their class, and it is thought they are destined for use in the patrol fleets.

Lieut. Commander Kelley of the board, who has been confined to his home with pneumonia for the past month, reported for duty yesterday.

Cruiser New Orleans at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2.—The United States cruiser New Orleans arrived this morning from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for her outfit of Whitehead torpedoes and for several minor changes in the ordnance department of the vessel. The trip was uneventful, yet it gave Capt. Folger an opportunity to fire the guns. They worked exceedingly well, and he is highly pleased with his vessel. It is now probable that the New Orleans will leave for a trip of several days, and her next port is unknown. It is believed when the ship leaves here it will be under sailing orders.

BILL FOR ENLISTING CUBANS.

Senator Proctor Introduces a Measure to Take Them in the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Proctor to-day introduced a bill permitting Cubans to enlist in the American Army during the Spanish war. The bill also permits the President to accept the services of independent volunteer troops, batteries, companies, or regiments composed of inhabitants of Cuba and muster them into the military service of the United States for a period of not less than one month nor more than two years.

Such volunteers are to receive no compensation or allowances, but are to be furnished with such supplies, arms, ammunition, and other military aid as the officer of the United States commanding them may deem absolutely necessary to enable them to perform effective military service.

There is also a provision depriving those serving under this law from the benefits of the pension laws of the United States. The bill makes provision for the distribution by general officers of the United States Army of supplies to the necessitous non-combatants in Cuba.

Cubans in Peru Grateful to Us.

LIMA, Peru, May 2.—A delegation from the Cuban colony here called upon the United States Minister, Mr. Irving B. Dudley, yesterday, to express the gratitude of the Cubans at the attitude of the United States toward the independence of Cuba. Mr. Dudley, in reply, said he would communicate the facts to his Government.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:56	Sun sets	6:58	Moon sets	3:01

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:45	Gov. Isl'd	4:56	H. Gate	6:52
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:16	Gov. Isl'd	5:31	H. Gate	7:27

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 3.		
Asiatic Prince, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.		
Berlin, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MAY 5.		
Albis, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cedardene, La Guayra	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 6.		
A. Dumois, Gonaives, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MAY 7.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Victoria, London		
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, April 1; Shanghai, April 5; Yokohama, April 12, and Honolulu, April 22, which arr. at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, May 5.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May †8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close May 13 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 3.

Foreland, Hamburg, April 23.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 27.
Huron, Shields, April 17.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Noordland, Antwerp, April 19.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

British Queen, Antwerp, April 20.
Crest, Shields, April 20.
Fulda, Gibraltar, April 25.
Nueces, Galveston, April 27.
Strathesla, Swansea, April 20.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Edam, Rotterdam, April 23.
Finance, Colon, April 28.
Servia, Liverpool, April 26.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Britannic, Liverpool, April 27.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 22.
Ludwig, Hamburg, April 22.
Norge, Christiansand, April 22.
Scindia, Gibraltar, April 21.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Etruria, Liverpool, April 30.
La Touraine, Havre, April 30.
Oldenburg, Bremen, April 23.
Scotia, Havre, April 23.
St. Oswald, Shields, April 22.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

America, London, April 25.
Celtic King, London, April 24.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, April 23.

Arrived—Monday, May 2.

SS Blenheim, (Br.,) Watson, Cardiff April 10, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Walker, Leith April 14 and Dundee 16th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Venus, (Br.,) Dewyer, Shields April 7, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Farrington, London April 21, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Pocklington, (Br.,) Davies, Demerara April 21, with mdse. and passengers to master. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Maria April 25 and Port Antonio 26th, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Park, Glasgow April 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 1st.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Ferman, Sanchez April 27, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Strathallan, (Br.,) Macouvrey, Philadelphia May 1, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, Hull April 17, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Garonne, (Br.,) Gillion, Casilda, Trinidad, Cuba, April 24, with sugar and passengers to Mosle Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool April 22, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans April 27, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alcedene, (Br.,) Jones, New York April 22, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. The Alcedene is returning, having received orders by signal from Jupiter, Florida, to return to this port.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Findlay, London April 21, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 7:58 P. M.

Ship Morning Light, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Las Palmas 29 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Olsen, Macoris 21 ds., with sugar to Hugh Kelly—vessel to Foulke & Co.

Bark Formosa, (of Glasgow,) Fretwurst, Rio Janeiro 68 ds., in ballast to George T. Steeves & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 2, 9:30 P. M., east, gentle breeze, raining.

Sailed.

SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Dora Forster, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Cydonia, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Old Dominion, for Newport News, &c.
U. S. auxiliary cruiser Yale passed out Sandy Hook at 6:10 P. M.

Spoken.

Bark Engelhorn, (Br.,) Andrews, from New York for Hiogo, was spoken March 30 in lat. 03 south, lon. 29 west.

Bark Arethusa, (Br.,) Wilson, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken April 19 in lon. 29, on the equator, becalmed.

Ship Kensington, (Br.,) Borland, from Dunkirk for New York or Philadelphia, was spoken April 27 in lat. 48, lon. 33.

Miscellaneous.

SS Blenheim, which arr. here yesterday, reports: April 20, at 5 P. M., in lat. 47, lon. 31.45, passed French Compagnie Generale Transatlantique steamer; appeared to have one engine broken down. April 22, at 4 P. M., in lat. 44.30, lon. 37.10, passed a cargo steamer with shaft broken; did not require assistance upon inquiry. Appeared to be cotton loaded by her trim,—red funnel with black top.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—Ship Lord Wolseley, (Br.,) Capt. McVicar, from Tacoma, before reported towed into Queenstown after being ashore near the port, is required under the arrangement made with the tug which assisted her to pay £1,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Bark Marion, (Nor.,) Capt. Wilhelmsen, from Fernandina April 3, which arr. here yesterday, lost her deckload on the voyage.

SS Montgomery, (Br.,) Capt. Jobson, which arr. here on April 30 from Mobile, collided with the pier head while docking on the day of her arrival, doing some damage to her port bow.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 2.—SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Garrick, (Br.,) Capt. Edlon, from Buenos Ayres for New York, arr. at Santos April 26.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro April 29.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Capt. Christophersen, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from New York via Aden for Calcutta, &c., arr. at Bombay to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Buhe, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for Dundee, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Boynon, (from New York,) sld. from Southampton for Antwerp April 30.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York via Fayal and Lisbon, arr. at Oporto April 28.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Capt. Corner, from New York, arr. at Plymouth to-day.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Sunderland for New York April 30.

SS Reynolds sld. from Sunderland for New York April 30.

SS Bellova, (Br.,) Capt. Carroll, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York April 30.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, from New York for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore April 29.

SS Torra, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York April 30.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelterer, sld. from Shields for New York April 30.

SS Glenmavis, (Br.,) Capt. Stableford, sld. from Shields for New York April 30.

SS Carrie, (Br.,) from Sharpness, sld. from Falmouth for New York yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Hairby, (from Pernambuco,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE CHARLES LIGHT VESSEL NO. 49—VIRGINIA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that this Light Vessel is reported adrift and flying signals of distress off Little Island Life Saving Station, about 15 miles to the southward and eastward of Cape Henry Light Station.

The vessel will be replaced on her station as soon as practicable, subject to withdrawal, according to L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 40 of 1898.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 96, No. 488, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 12.

The GORHAM Co'y.
Silversmiths

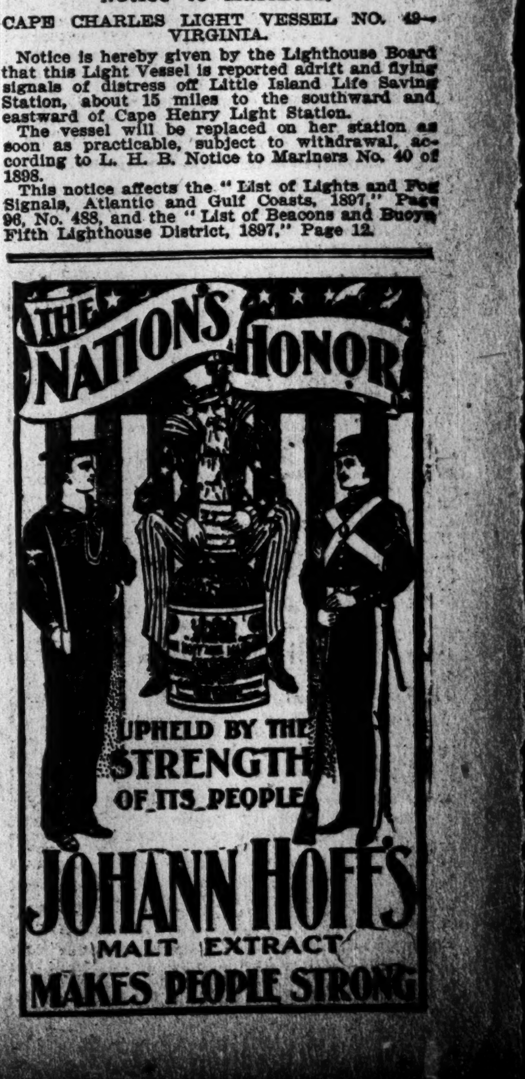
are now showing a considerable collection of especially designed pieces of

CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER

in harmonious combination, which are most desirable as

WEDDING GIFTS

BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane



FUNDS FOR WAGING WAR

Congress Readily Passes the Emergency Appropriation Bill Providing $35,720,945.

HOW IT WILL BE EXPENDED

Without a Word of Debate the Senate Agreed to the Measure, and the House Was Likewise Without Division.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The passage of the Emergency War Appropriation bill by both houses was the feature of to-day's action by Congress. This bill carries an urgent deficiency appropriation of $35,720,945 for the support and equipment of the army. A significant feature is an appropriation of $150,034 for the expeditionary force to Cuba. With it is a footnote from Major Gen. Miles, urging that the fund is required with the least possible delay, explaining that the $50,000,000 appropriation for National defense has already been allotted, and there is no money available for this particular object. The Cuban expedition paragraph includes $72,000 for "unforeseen contingent expenses, which involve immediate expenditure for purposes of imperative urgency." The sum of $23,225 is named for portable electric outfit, and $18,095 for intrenching tools. The largest item under any head is $10,000,000 for clothing, camp, and garrison equipage. Other amounts are specified for contingent expenses of the Navy Department, for a line of interpreters, spies, or guides for the army, for the apprehension of deserters, for planting torpedoes in all principal harbors, for transportation of the army and its supplies, and for ammunition for all the branches of the army.

A Colloquy in the Senate.

In the Senate this measure was passed without a word of debate. There was a colloquy, however, between Senators Chandler and Hawley, incident to the passage of the bill. Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, had reported a bill to "provide a volunteer brigade of engineers and an additional force of 10,000 men accustomed to a tropical climate," and asked for its consideration. Meantime, the emergency War Appropriation bill had been received by the Senate. Mr. Chandler inquired whether the bill had been properly considered by the committee.

Mr. Hawley, thinking Mr. Chandler referred to his bill, replied hotly, addressing Mr. Chandler directly: "That is two or three times the gentleman has asked me that question about bills I have reported. I have already stated that the bill was duly considered. I want you to understand that when I report a bill from my committee I tell the truth about it. The committee has given that bill full consideration."

"Do I understand the Senator from Connecticut to say," inquired Mr. Chandler, "that this Army Deficiency bill has been before the committee?"

"The bill I've got here is not an apprpriation bill," replied Mr. Hawley.

"If the Senator from Connecticut had kept his temper," suggested Mr. Chandler, tartly, "he would have learned that the bill which I addressed my remarks to was not his bill. If he would listen before he undertakes to lecture me it would do him good."

"I do not desire to enter into any discussion with the Senator," replied Mr. Hawley.

"I think the Senator would better not," said Mr. Chandler. "I addressed myself to the bill that came from the House of Representatives, and the Senator lectured me on an entirely different bill."

Mr. Hawley's bill was then read and passed.

The war emergency deficiency measure was read at length and passed without a word of debate.

The Measure in the House.

Immediately after the House met, Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee presented the emergency war measure, providing for extraordinary war expenses. He explained the situation fully and showed that there could be no delay in making the appropriation asked for by the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. Sayers spoke of the extraordinary expense to which the Government will be put in paying volunteers. His understanding was that they will have to be paid from the moment of enrollment, and not from the time of being mustered into service.

Mr. Steele, interrupting, said he had been advised at the War Department that the Government would pay and desired to pay immediately volunteers from the moment of enrollment, and Mr. Sayers added that the Government would pay all expenses of volunteers incident to their movement from their homes to the place of enrollment.

The bill was then passed without division.

WAR BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Sundry Civil Bill Conferrees Named—War Revenue Measure Referred—Mr. Butler's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The war revenue measure passed by the House Friday was reported to the Senate to-day and referred to the Finance Committee.

A conference on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to, and Messrs. Allison, Quay, and Gorman were named as the Senate conferrees.

A House bill providing for the suspension during the war of certain provisions of the law relating to the Quartermaster's Department of the army was favorably reported with some minor amendments by Mr. Hawley, (Conn.,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. It was passed without debate.

Mr. Stewart reported from the Committee on Mines a bill providing that the owners of mining claims who may enlist in the war against Spain shall not be subject to the forfeiture of their claims for not performing assessment work on them as provided by law during the period of their enlistment. The measure was passed without debate.

The resolution presented last Thursday by Mr. Butler (N. C.) declaring that no necessity existed for issuing bonds to provide funds for the war and in favor of the levying of an income tax was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Butler in supporting the resolution declared in favor of paying the expenses of the war "as we go." No issue of bonds would be necessary if the war was carried on as Lincoln carried on the great civil conflict. If the navy and land forces of the United States were allowed to move upon the enemy promptly and aggressively the war would be over before the "bond sharks" could further succeed in mortgaging the future of our own people.

The resolution was then referred to the Finance Committee.

The Vice President announced the following appointments:

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) and Mr. Kenney (Del.,) as members of the Board of Visitors at the next annual examination of cadets at the West Point Military Academy; Mr. Caffery (La.) and Mr. Hale (Me.) members of the Board of Visitors at the next annual examination of cadets at the Naval Academy; Mr. Faulkner, (West Va.) as Director of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, and Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) as a Director of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Walthall.

Bills were passed as follows:

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the respective bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota $109,199, according to their respective rights and interests, and to amend the postal laws relating to the use of postal cards so that persons using cards may provide them under certain restrictions and mail them by placing upon each a one-cent stamp.

The Senate adjourned until Wednesday.

REVENUE BILL IN COMMITTEE.

Secretary Gage to be Asked for an Estimate of the Expenses of the War—Income Tax Plan.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance to-day was devoted largely to a general review of the War Revenue bill, the conclusion being reached that all the time necessary should be given to perfect the measure. The Republican members of the committee themselves suggested that many amendments would be necessary, and Senator Jones of Arkansas, speaking on behalf of the Democrats, said that before proceeding further he should desire to have an estimate from authoritative sources as to the amount of money that would be needed to conduct the war for the present. Upon his suggestion it was decided to ask Secretary Gage to appear before the committee and furnish this estimate.

Among the changes which the Republican members suggested was one striking out the provision taxing the tonnage of foreign vessels, and some of the Democrats indicated a willingness to support this amendment. The reason assigned for the change is the fact that the tax at best would yield us a very little revenue, and that it is an unnecessary irritation of friendly European powers and therefore is deemed unwise at present. It was stated that about 70 per cent. of the tax would fall upon Great Britain.

The Democratic members of the committee did not suggest any amendments or indicate what line they might pursue as to the amendments.

The members of the committee generally say that there are many crudities in the bill, owing to the fact that it is based upon the revenue bill of 1861. Since that time there has been such a general change of conditions as to render necessary many alterations in phraseology, rates, &c. It is now conceded that the bill will remain in committee for several days.

Another proposition discussed by the Finance Committee in connection with the Revenue bill, was one looking to a change in the provisions of the bill regarding beer and manufactured tobacco so to exempt the goods on hand of both articles from taxation. When the committee adjourned, the probability was that the bill would be so amended. The amendments were not, however, absolutely decided upon. Indeed no changes were made beyond revocation. The Democrats suggested the wisdom of a tax on various industries and of a modified income tax, but no vote was taken on either proposition. There was also some desultory discussion of the Democratic proposition to issue Treasury notes which should not be made legal tender for all debts.

A decision was reached not to give hearing to any one except Secretary Gage, who will appear before the committee to-morrow.

Senator Mills gave notice of an amendment he will offer providing for an income tax. It provides for a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes over $2,000.

General Alaskan Bill Rejected.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The conference report on the General Alaskan bill extending the homestead laws to and granting rights of way in that Territory was brought up in the House during the day and rejected. Among other important provisions the conference carried the creation of a commission to consider the North Atlantic fishery question and another to promote reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada. Issue was taken that the fishery proposition was beyond the jurisdiction of the conference and the point was sustained.

Naval Appropriation Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The House and Senate came to an agreement to-day on the Naval Appropriation bill and the bill now is in the President's hands for approval. The agreement came on the Senate's receding from its amendment relating to patents claims for naval officers.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate Committee Makes a Net Increase of $112,000.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reached a conclusion on the Post Office Appropriation bill, increasing the total appropriation to the extent of $442,000 and reducing it $330,000, leaving a net increase of $112,000 and making an aggregate of $99,224,300. The principal change made is the striking out of the entire House provision for rural delivery. This change reduced the appropriation to the extent of $300,000. The provision for payment of railway Post Office clerks was increased to the extent of $117,000 and of Post Office clerks to the amount of $300,000.

In the matter of transportation of mail by pneumatic tubes, an explicit provision was inserted to the effect that "No additional contracts shall be made unless hereafter authorized by law."

The committee also inserted a provision for the investigation by a joint committee of the two Houses for the compensation paid to railroad companies for the transportation of the mails. The committee is to consist of three members each of the Senate and the House and the Chairman of each of the Post Office Committees.

To Examine the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In the House a resolution was introduced providing for the creation of a Congressional Commission to make an exhaustive examination into the postal service and report to Congress. Members stated in support of the resolution that frequent statements had been made in Congress and the press suggesting the abuses that had grown up in the service, and the field was apparently one inviting investigation. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Treat's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Treat to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio—WILLIAM E. BUNDY.

Captains to be Majors: EGBERT B. SAVAGE, Eighth Infantry; CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, Seventh Infantry; WILSON T. HARTZ, Fifteenth Infantry; CHARLES A. DEMPSEY, Second Infantry; WILLIAM E. Dougherty, First Infantry; SUMNER H. LINCOLN, Tenth Infantry; GREENLEAF A. GOODALE, Twenty-third Infantry; CYRUS S. ROBERTS, Seventeenth Infantry.

First Lieut. WARD CHENEWORTH, Seventh Infantry, to be Captain.

Postmasters—New Jersey—CHARLES H. TERRELL, Irvington; THEODORE M. DIFFIN, Haddonfield.

New York—REUBEN M. HOFF, Union Springs; GEORGE T. REEVE, Jr., Riverhead; LOUIS EGGLESTON, Millerton; O. P. T. SALMON, Lima; LEWIS C. O'CONNOR, Genesee; M. L. WOOD, Frankfort; HERBERT W. DARLING, Falconer; JOHN P. HERRICK, Bolivar; MELVIN E. HORNER, Belmont; JOHN M. HAMILTON, Batavia; WILLIAM H. BARTLETT, Amenia; JOHN H. HOWARD, Weldon; AMANDA E. MORRIS, Hendersonville.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today:

NEW JERSEY—Blackwell's Mills, P. H. Layton.

NEW YORK—North Hector, John W. Townsend; South Stockton, Jessie E. James.

TRIAL OF A. G. MENOCAL.

A New Court-Martial Composed of Retired Officers to Meet.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Owing to the necessity for giving sea duty to all active officers of the navy, the Judge Advocate General of the navy has been obliged to make a radical change in the composition of the court-martial which will meet at New York at 1 o'clock May 5 to try Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal on charges growing out of the failure of the New York dry dock. For the first time since the civil war a majority of the court is composed of retired naval officers.

The new court will consist of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, retired; Capt. Edwin Shepard; Capt. H. Picking, retired; Capt. A. E. Reid, retired; Capt. Yates Sterling; Capt. Thomas Nelson, retired; Commander G. R. Durran, retired, and Commander W. B. Newman, retired.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Matthias W. Day, Ninth Cavalry, is granted leave of absence until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel, Ohio Cavalry Volunteers.

Second Lieut. John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first Infantry, having relinquished his sick leave of absence, will proceed at once to join his regiment in camp.

Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to join his battery.

First Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding eight visits during each of the months of May and June to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of fuses.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis Lieber will proceed from this city to Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla., and report in person for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

Major John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding twelve visits to the works of the Rome Locomotive and Machine Company, Rome, N. Y., on official business connected with the inspection of ten-inch solid shot.

First Lieut. John H. Wholley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the University of Washington at Seattle, and will report to the Governor of Washington, at Olympia, for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Capt. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, is temporarily relieved from duty as Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, by the Secretary of War, and will temporarily relieve Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, from his present duties.

Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, upon being relieved of his present duties by Capt. Edward Burr, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade for assignment to duty as engineer officer on his staff.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the army, and will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, who desires to relinquish the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will proceed to Mount Gretna, Penn., and report to Major William A. Thompson, Second Cavalry, mustering officer at that place, for temporary duty.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted First Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, Third Infantry, to enable him to accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers.

Capt. Charles L. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty as acting Indian Agent at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico.

Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, Second Artillery, is relieved from further station at Fort Monroe, Va., and will join his battery.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Major Henry S. Turrill, Surgeon; Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers; additional Second Lieut. George M. Hoffman, Corps of Engineers; additional Second Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engineers; additional Second Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Corps of Engineers, Judge Advocate.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Roy. B. Harper, Tenth Cavalry, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant First Illinois Cavalry Volunteers. Lieut. Harper will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and report to the Governor of that State.

Lieut. Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry is relieved from duty with his regiment, and will report to the commanding officer of the United States troops at Tampa, Fla., for duty with the Fifth Infantry.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and will proceed to join his troop.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and will report for duty to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the troops at Chickamauga National Park.

Second Lieut. Edgar L. Collins, Twenty-third Infantry, is transferred to the Eighth Infantry, Company H.

The unexpired portion of the extension of ordinary leave of absence granted Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry, is charged to leave of absence on account of sickness, to date from April 22.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. John J. Pershing, Tenth Cavalry, is temporarily relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will join his troop.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of Warner & Swasey at Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of telescopic sights.

Transfers: First Lieut. William F. Hancock from the Fifth Artillery to the Sixth Artillery, Light Battery G.

First Lieut. Thomas Ridgeway from the Sixth Artillery to the Fifth Artillery, Battery A.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make twenty visits to the works of the Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, Harrison, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of forgings for six-pounder and three-inch guns.

Capt. Charles L. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed to muster into the service of the United States a squadron of the regiment of mounted riflemen, in connection with which service he will also act as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Warren, Mass., and will report for duty to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the troops at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamaugua National Park, Georgia.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. Oscar J. Brown, First Cavalry, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of an infantry regiment, Georgia Volunteers.

First Lieut. Ellwood Evans, Eighth Cavalry, now in this city, is temporarily relieved from duty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and will repair without delay to Baltimore, Md., and report to Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, mustering officer, for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and muster of the Maryland quota of volunteers into the service of the United States.

Navy.

Lieut. J. A. Bell is detached as Inspector of Equipment at Philadelphia, Camden, and Wilmington, and ordered to the Resolute.

Assistant Engineer E. S. Kellogg is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the San Francisco.

Commander R. Clover is detached as Chief of the Naval Intelligence Office and ordered to command the Bancroft, May 2.

Capt. W. C. Wise is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to command the Yale, May 2.

Lieut. A. L. Key is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Yale.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter is ordered to the St. Paul.

Assistant Engineer A. N. Procter is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to New York, with the Corsair.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Conant is detached from the San Francisco and ordered to New York, with the Corsair.

Chief Engineer R. G. Denig is detached from the Niagara and ordered to the Resolute.

Assistant Engineer C. W. Livermore, retired, is appointed Assistant Inspector of Machinery at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Assistant Engineer M. H. Plunkett, retired, is appointed Assistant Inspector of Machinery at Newport News.

Assistant Engineer B. H. Warren, retired, is ordered to Nunthal, Penn., as Assistant Inspector of Steel for the Pittsburg district.

Gunner C. A. Young, retired, is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Kafer, retired, is appointed Inspector of Machinery at the Quintard Iron Works, New York.

Lieut. F. Turnbull, retired, is ordered to the Vermont, May 9.

Ensign W. L. Varnum, retired, is ordered to the compass office, Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. C. D. Galloway, retired, is ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Chief Engineer E. Farmer, retired, is appointed Inspector of Machinery at the Boston Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer J. A. Kaiser, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, retired, is appointed Inspector of Machinery at the Morgan Iron Works.

F. C. Brown was appointed Chaplain April 21.

G. M. Buck was appointed Acting Lieutenant April 29.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John J. Snyder is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

Acting Lieut. George Young is ordered to the St. Paul immediately.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. M. Blackwell is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John B. Gibbs is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Lieut. H. Dixon is ordered to the St. Paul immediately.

Acting Lieut. Julius A. Pattson is ordered to the St. Paul immediately.

Alexander Brown is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster.

John B. Scott is appointed Acting Chaplain.

H. E. Stevens is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster.

George M. Mason is appointed Acting Lieutenant.

Richard H. Robinson is appointed Assistant Naval Constructor.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyn Turned Defeat Into Victory by Good Batting in the Eighth Inning.

QUAKERS HAD A GOOD LEAD

New Yorks Again Beaten in Baltimore Because of Meekin's Ineffective Pitching—Both Teams Fielded Well—Some Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	10	3	.769
Baltimore	7	2	.778
Chicago	7	4	.636
Boston	7	5	.583
Cleveland	7	5	.583
Brooklyn	5	4	.556
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
Pittsburg	7	7	.500
New York	3	7	.300
Washington	3	7	.300
Louisville	4	10	.286
St. Louis	2	8	.200

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 6; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 10; Philadelphia, 9.
Chicago, 13; Louisville, 7.
Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
Boston, 7; Washington, 0.
Cleveland-St. Louis game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Boston in Washington.

There was an exciting finish to the game between the Brooklyns and Philadelphias at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, in which the home team scored a notable victory when a defeat seemed imminent.

When the Brooklyns went in for their half of the eighth inning the score stood 9 to 5 against them, and many spectators had left the grounds, as the home team seemed to be hopelessly beaten. Capt. Griffin's aggregation, however, made a final effort, and by good batting and clever base running turned the tide of defeat.

Shindle, the first man at bat in the eventful eighth, hit the ball into deep left field for three bases, and scored when Tucker made a long hit into centre field. Hallman hit a grounder to Lajoie, forcing Tucker at second. Donahue, the visitors' pitcher, became demoralized at the noise made by the crowd and allowed Grim to hit safely, on which Hallman only reached second because of quick fielding. Yaeger hit a hard grounder toward left field, and Cross, in attempting to stop it, kicked the ball, and Hallman raced across the plate, Yaeger getting to second. When Griffin hit safely into centre field Grim and Yaeger crossed the plate, tying the score.

La Chance's Three-Base Hit.

Donahue was completely unnerved at the change in affairs. Jones hit the ball back of first base, and it looked like a safe hit, but Lajoie, after a long sprint, caught the ball. One run was now needed to place Brooklyn in the lead, and La Chance was equal to the occasion. He drove the ball to the seats in centre field for three bases, sending Griffin across the plate with what proved to be the winning run.

Like the contest on Saturday, the game was noted for heavy batting. The visitors, when everything is summed up, outplayed the Brooklyns, both in the field and at the bat. The latter, however, won through bunching their hits in the first and eighth innings. Dunn was sent in to pitch against the Quakers, but the latter took a very strong liking to his curves from the start, and Yaeger replaced him. The change played a very prominent part in the Brooklyns' victory, as after he came in the game the visitors failed to score any more runs. Donahue received admirable support, particularly by Cooley in centre field, who accepted seven chances, some of them very difficult. Lajoie and Cross also fielded in remarkable style.

The Brooklyns, with the exception of Hallman, Griffin, Tucker, Shindle, and Sheckard, supported Dunn in anything but good shape. La Chance's work at short was very poor in the fourth and fifth innings, when his three misplays were mainly responsible for at least three runs. Tucker's playing at first base was one of the fielding features of the game. He gathered in a number of wild throws that, had they got by him, would have proved disastrous.

Sheckard also took a very prominent part in the game. This youngster gives promise of rivaling Keeler of the Baltimores. He is an excellent hitter and fielder. In the first inning he drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run, sending in two runs ahead of him. A three-bagger, which did not figure in the scoring, and a single, from which a run resulted, were his batting record after the first inning. Griffin and Tucker also did effective batting.

Lajoie carried off the batting honors for the visitors. His efforts netted two doubles, a three-bagger, and a single. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	3	3	0	1	Cooley, cf.	1	1	7	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Dougl'ss, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
La Ch'ce, ss.	0	1	5	3	3	Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	2	3	3	1	0	Lajoie, 2b.	2	4	3	2	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1	Thomp'n, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0	Cross, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	0	0	3	1	Nash, 3b.	2	2	1	2	1
Grim, c.	1	1	4	1	0	McFarl'd, c.	1	2	1	1	0
Dunn, p.	1	0	1	1	0	Donahue, p.	1	2	0	4	0
Yaeger, p.	1	1	0	1	0	*Flick	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	13	27	14	6	Total	9	15	24	13	1

*Flick batted for Donahue in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn ....3 1 0 0 0 1 0 5 .—10
Philadelphia ....1 1 1 1 4 1 0 0 0—9

Stolen bases—Delehanty, Thompson. Two-base hits—Shindle, Griffin, Yaeger, Delehanty, Lajoie, (2,) McFarland. Three-base hits—La Chance, Sheckard, Shindle, Cooley, Lajoie. Home run—Sheckard. Double play—Hallman, La Chance and Tucker. Sacrifice hit—La Chance. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Donahue, 2; off Yaeger, 1. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Yaeger, 3. Passed ball—Grim. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Innings pitched by Dunn—6. Hits off Dunn, 14; off Yaeger, 4. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

Two Games To-day.

The Brooklyns and Philadelphias will play two games this afternoon for one admission. The extra game is the postponed one of last Friday.

NEW YORKS LOSE AGAIN.

The Baltimores Bat Out a Victory in the Early Innings.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—The Orioles made seven hits for a total of fifteen bases off Meekin in the first two innings to-day, and secured a lead which the New Yorks could not overcome. The fielding of both teams was good. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	3	0	2	0	V. H'tr'n, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Jennings, ss.	2	4	3	4	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Kelly, lf.	1	2	2	1	0	Joyce, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	4	3	0
Demont, 2b.	0	2	2	5	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
O'Brien, rf.	0	1	0	0	1	Wilmot, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Clarke, c.	1	2	5	0	0	Grady, c.	1	1	2	4	1
Hughes, p.	0	1	6	1	0	Meekin, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	6	15	27	13	1	Total	4	8	24	12	1

Baltimore ....3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—6
New York ....0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0—4

Stolen bases—McGraw, (3,) Joyce, Jennings, Demont. Two-base hits—Kelly, (2,) Grady, Joyce, Van Haltren, Tiernan. Three-base hits—Jennings, (2,) Clarke. Double plays—Kelly and Clarke; Davis and Joyce; Jennings, Demont, and McGann; Jennings and McGann. First base on balls—Off Hughes 4, off Meekin 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGann, Joyce. Struck out—By Hughes 2, by Meekin 1. Wild pitch—Meekin. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; New York, 5. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 7; Washington, 0.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Bostons did not allow the Senators to score a run today. They played a faultless fielding game. Brown was put out of the game in the seventh for disputing a decision. Score:

Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston ....0 0 2 0 0 4 0 1 0—7

Base hits—Washington, 7; Boston, 12. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Boston, Nichols and Yaeger. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Chicago, 13; Louisville, 7.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Isbell, the home team's new pitcher, was tried against the Colonels to-day, with excellent results. He pitched six innings and held his opponents down to six hits and one run. Score:

Chicago ....2 0 3 4 1 2 1 0 .—13
Louisville ....4 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—7

Base hits—Chicago, 19; Louisville, 14. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton, Isbell, and Donohue; Louisville, Ehret and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Neydler.

Rose of Arden
Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly
Cut Roses.

Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—Pittsburg lost its third game on the home grounds to Cincinnati to-day, by the visitors outplaying them at every point. Score:

Pittsburg ....0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3
Cincinnati ....0 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 .—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen, and Schriver; Cincinnati, Damman, and Wood. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

WHEAT EASES OFF IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 2.—On the belief that the war would soon be ended, prices to-day declined on the Board of Trade. Despite higher markets in Europe traders here sold everything freely, and the close showed losses as follows:

Wheat, ½@⅝ cent; corn, ⅞ cent; oats, 1 cent; pork, 22½ cents; lard, 12½ cents; ribs, 10 cents.

Trading in wheat began with the American naval victory at Manila uppermost in the speculative mind. Traders believed that the end of the war was possibly already in sight, and that it would be followed by a cessation of the urgent foreign demand. At the start professionals sold July wheat freely 1 cent below Saturday's close. They did that in spite of the fact that Liverpool started 1d. higher and did not convince themselves of having perhaps too hastily commenced discounting the termination of the war until later quotations from Liverpool showed steady material additions to the initial 1d. advance. The Chicago bears amended their original views on seeing the continued foreign strength, and the result was a recovery in course of an hour of all the early decline.

Deliveries on May contracts amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels, going to Leiter. The world's shipments to Europe last week were in the neighborhood of 9,000,000 bushels against actual consumptive needs of about 6,500,000 bushels. They are, however, buying ahead a little over there, and are apparently glad to be permitted to do so for obvious reasons. The quantity afloat for Europe increased 1,760,000 bushels. Liverpool stocks showed a heavy decrease for the month and are now down to 576,000 bushels. Atlantic port exports for the day were only equal to 263,000 bushels in wheat and flour. Chicago received 281 cars of wheat against 25 last year. Minneapolis and Duluth got 746 cars compared with 532 the corresponding Monday of 1897.

Rumors of the surrender of Manila caused several sharp breaks after the market's early recovery. The visible supply decreased 2,651,000 bushels. Fine weather reports were offset by predictions of frost in the West. July started 1 cent lower, at from 93⅞ to 94 cents, improved gradually to 94⅝ cents, dropped back to 94⅛ cents, and advanced again to 95⅝ cents. It had several fluctuations between 95 and 94¾ cents, and one dip as low as 93¾ cents. It recovered from the latter to 95 cents, declined again to 94⅛ cents, and once more rose to 95 cents, but closed at 94⅜@94½ cents, a net loss of ½ cent. May opened ¼ cent lower at $1.20, declined to $1.17½, and reacted to $1.20 at the close.

WEALTH IN SMALL INVENTIONS.

Large Fortunes Made from Accident and Ingenuity.

From Cassier's Magazine, London.

It has become almost an axiom with the majority that larger fortunes are more likely to be raised from some simple invention than from difficult and expensive inventions that involve a great outlay of money to manufacture. This is, to a certain extent, true. A certain American patent for fastening kid gloves has yielded a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars for its fortunate owner, and the inventor of a collar clasp enjoys $20,000 royalty a year as the reward for his endeavor. A new kind of sleeve button has made $50,000 in five years for its patentee, and the simple twisting of safety pins in such a way that there is no possible danger of the point sticking in the child promises to enrich its owner beyond any of his early dreams of wealth. A man one day turned a piece of wire so as to hold a cork more securely in a bottle, and forthwith somebody saw a brilliant idea and patented the modern wire stopple-holder, which is now used annually on several million bottles. The acidental bending of a hairpin by a woman to prevent it from sliding out of her hair so easily produced a fortune for her husband, who immediately saw the possibilities of a crinkled hairpin for women.

Instances could be multiplied indefinitely of large fortunes being made from small inventions; but, fortunately for those inventors who make a life study of intricate problems of mechanics, and disdain to waste their talents upon trivial, popular articles of the day, there is often also ample reward held in store for the products that take years to produce, and which revolutionize existing methods of industry and mechanics. Edison has reaped honors and riches of a princely character from his discoveries; McCormick has realized in his reaper the fortunes of a millionaire; the Corliss engine brought honors and decorations to its inventor, and enabled him to amass a great fortune in a few years; Prof. Bell found in his telephone not only the consummation of his early hopes and ambitions, but a substantial pecuniary reward; Harveyized steel armor has become synonymous with the inventor's name, and it brings an annual income of huge proportions to its discoverer; Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, realized over $2,000,000 from his inventions, and Nikola Tesla, though still young and rich in promises, finds an abundance of money in his work.

ATTACK ON DOVER CASTLE.

Sham Battle Fought at Night—The Enemy Repulsed.

From The Pall Mall Gazette, London.

Some very interesting military operations, which had been kept a profound secret both from the public and the military until shortly before they commenced, took place under the direction of Major Gen. Sir William Butler, at Dover, between 9 P. M. and midnight on Saturday, April 16, the object being an attack on Fort Burgoyne, Dover Castle. The only order issued on Saturday was that all troops were to be at their quarters by 7 P. M. A few minutes after this hour the whole of the troops were paraded in their greatcoats and marched off to different points of rendezvous, the marching of the men through the town causing a good deal of surprise.

The defense of the fort was placed in the hands of the Provisional Battalion and the Royal Artillery, who lined the ramparts and earthworks of the fort. The attack was made by the Second East Surrey Regiment and the Second Seaforth Highlanders. The night was particularly favorable to the operations, being starlight, but otherwise perfectly dark. The Seaforths were in charge of the ladders to be used in escalading the walls of the fort. All being in readiness, the Seaforths silently moved forward toward the fort, and until the wire fencing which surrounds the ditch was reached by the advanced parties, the defenders were unable to trace their whereabouts, but the creaking of the wires as the men were getting over disclosed their proximity, and the defenders opened fire at once on them. In the meantime the East Surreys had also come under fire, and a general fusillade was opened and kept up. The attack was made from different points, but it was stubbornly resisted from the fort, and after lasting for about an hour was ultimately repelled.

Senator Chilton Succeeds Walthall.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Democratic steering committee of the Senate to-day decided upon Senator Chilton as the successor of Senator Walthall as a member of the Senate Finance Committee and the appointment was made in the Senate.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

"Tod" Sloane Affects the English Racing Style and Is Thrown from His Horse.

FINED $50 BY THE STARTER

Several of the Youngsters in the Events Had Not Been Trained to Break with the Starting Machine, and Made Trouble.

"Tod" Sloane went over to England last year, the acknowledged premier lightweight jockey of the country. He left behind him a record for marvelous quickness in getting away from the post, and although his short stirrup and shorter rein, which brought him into a crouching position over a horse's neck, was at first ridiculed by the English turfmen, Sloane's brilliant jockeyship soon won for him the applause of his former critics.

When he returned to this country he went to California, where he rode a number of good races, but in a few cases he was outridden, notably by a little negro named Conley. The followers of the metropolitan circuit knew nothing of his riding in the West, but when he appeared at Aqueduct yesterday he was lionised, as usual, and the fact that he had the mount on Charmante in the second race made that maiden two-year-old the favorite.

But the James Todhunter Sloane that rode Charmante yesterday was a very much different person in the saddle than the "Tod" Sloane the metropolitan racegoers saw in so many brilliant finishes last year. The jockey with the midget's body and giant's head did not take his crouching position on the horse's neck as he rode to the post, but, instead, he sat erect in the saddle, and he rode with a long, loose rein and long stirrups, just as the jockeys in England do.

The filly he rode was perfectly green, and had evidently not been schooled to the starting gate, for when she faced the barrier with the field she joined Ninety Cents, another crazy animal, in making a wild dash the wrong way around the track whenever the barrier flew up. In one of these wild rushes she turned sharply and sent Sloane headlong into the dust. He picked himself up and remounted, and tried again and again to send her along, but she kept company with Ninety Cents and repeated the same tactics. The pair kept Starter Fitzgerald from getting a fair start for forty minutes, and at last, becoming disgusted, the starter sent down his flag, and the two unruly ones were left at the post. Joe Carroll won the scramble and Al Reeves, a fifty-to-one shot, got the place.

But as was the case so often last year, when anything Sloane rode was bound to have a good support in the betting, the moment Sloane's name was posted to ride Alpen in the Ozone Stakes for two-year-olds, there was a wild scramble to get aboard of the "good thing," with the result that Alpen went to the post a red-hot favorite at odds-on. Again was Sloane unfortunate in having a bad actor, and again did the fickle public berate itself after the race for having backed a horse simply because Sloane had the mount. Alpen acted almost equally as bad at the post as Charmante. Sloane made up his mind not to be left behind this trip and made frequent plunges forward, several times breaking through the barrier. For this offense he was fined $50 by Starter Fitzgerald, and in spite of his efforts he was as good as left at the post when the flag went down. His mount bolted across the track and was the whipper-in for the field during the first three furlongs. Then Sloane got to work on him, and he responded with a generous burst of speed, but there were too many horses in front for him to get through, and Sloane pulled him up. Had the track been wider it is probable that he would have been able to make his way around the outside of the field, and finish up with the leaders.

The stake was won by Chemisette, who had to fight it out all the way down the stretch with Bessie Taylor to win by a short head.

The story that Hamburg, Marcus Daly's great three-year-old, had broken down and would be unable to race this year, which was printed in a morning paper, was denied by "Billy" Lakeland, Hamburg's trainer. The visitors at Aqueduct were as much interested in Hamburg's condition as they were in the races, and worried Lakeland all day long with questions about the colt's health.

Although Sanders won the first race, in which he was the second choice, he was not a very much better horse than on last Wednesday, when he finished second to Kinnikinnic. Only vigorous punching yesterday enabled him to stay long enough to win by a length. Miss Tenny retains her form of last year, and won cleverly enough after a drive through the stretch by a head from Lexington Pirate in the third race. She was played down from 6 to 1 to 2 to 1, going to the post favorite.

The fifth race was won by Ben Ronald, after Our Johnny had given him a brush through the stretch, and Rotterdam lasted long enough under Doggett's persuation to win the sixth race.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $600 at this meeting. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., by Hanover-Constantinople, 114 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2 ....(Doggett)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's b. f., 104, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3....(Coylie)
3—Gala Day, W. H. Hunn's ch. c., 114, 4 to 1 ....(Irving)

Black Dude, 106, 40 to 1, (Hamilton;) Nabob, 109, 12 to 1, (Clay,) and First Fruit, 109, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:57 1-5.

1—Joe Carroll, J. B. & W. H. F. Doerr's ch. g., by Pontiac-Lima, 109 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1....(Bergen)
2—Al Reeves, W. C. Daly's br. g., 110, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1....(Hirsch)
3—Overboard, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 104, 40 to 1....(Jackson)

Rhodymenia, 108, 9 to 2, (Irving;) Belle of Oakwood, 102, 20 to 1, (Clay;) Tortugas, 104, 25 to 1, (Lambley;) Lady Livingston, 105, 10 to 1, (Hewett;) Silver Step, 108, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Sky Scraper, 106, 30 to 1, (Hamilton;) *Niney Cents, 105, 3 to 1, (Maher,) and *Charmante, 103, 3 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27.

1—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Fair Vision, 103 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(Garrigan)
2—Lexington Pirate, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 4, 113, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1....(Sherrer)
3—Pink Chambray, Henry Harris's ch. c., 3, 102, 6 to 1....(Clay)

Philip, 99, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Tinge, 114, 3 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Rifle, 111, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Byron Cross 97, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Ella Daly, 97, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Waterman, 113, 20 to 1, (Coylie;) Shultz, 111, 30 to 1, (Jackson,) and Maud Ellis, 91, 15 to 1, (Stanhope,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozone Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:56 2-5.

1—Chemisette, R. W. Walden & Son's br. f., by Sir Dixon-Daphne, 109 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Hirsch)
2—Bessie Taylor, Bennington & Gardner's ch. f., 102, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Clay)
3—Holdon, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 102, 20 to 1....(Jackson)

Domineer, 111, 20 to 1, (Sherrer;) Judge Magee, 107, 80 to 1, (Coylie;) Autumn, 99, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Alpen, 102, 4 to 5, (Sloane;) Roysterer, 103, 20 to 1, (Hewett,) and Trimmer, 102, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:46.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo Ben-My-Chree, 115 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3....(Doggett)
2—Our Johnny, W. Cheriton's ch. c., 4, 114, 25 to 1and 5 to 1....(Neumyer)
3—Festa, M. Jordan's b. f., 3, 87, 6 to 1....(Stanhope)

Passover, 107, 20 to 1, (Jackson;) Cherry Leaf, 111, 7 to 5, (Murphy,) and Gitty, 111, 100 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1897 or 1898. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. c., 4 years, by Rotherhill-Bendova, 115 pounds, 2 to 5 and out....(Doggett)
2—Rappahannock, F. M. Wood's ch. c., 3, 104, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Jackson)
3—Governor Sheehan, W. Landsberg & Co.'s b. g., aged, 120, 20 to 1....(Murphy)

Friskal, 112, 20 to 1, (Bergen;) Mr. Kaltenbach, 108, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Duchesse Annette, 95, 10 to 1, (Stanhope;) Lew Ryan, 109, 100 to 1, (Neumyer,) and Sweet Sound also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
King's Pride	111	Chrysaor	[illegible]
Effervescent	111	Bondman	[illegible]
Kingdon	110	Chanler	102
Tyran	106	Extreme	[illegible]
Russella Walden	105	Merriness	[illegible]
Belgravia	104	Idleness	[illegible]

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have never won $500. Three quarters of a mile.

Kinnikinnic	115	Inconstancy	108
Arabian	115	Juno	108
South Africa	107	Lightwing	105
Bob Leach	107	Athy	105
Tanis	107	Com'rcial Traveller	100
Ten Spot	107	Senator McCarren	100

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. About seven furlongs.

Vigenta	110	Come Quick	[illegible]
Athamas	106	Storm Queen	[illegible]
Woodranger	105	Corelli	100
Prince Aukland	104	Hindoonet	100
Bluebeard	104	Maximo Gomez	97
Octave	103	Isen	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Rockaway Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Bannock	110	Marsian	106
Irish Reel	109	Takanassee	103
Leedsville	108	Senator McCarren	98
Varus	107	General Maceo	95
Zanone	106	Tabouret	95

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Four and one-half furlongs.

Prestidigitatrice	119	Mazie O.	102
Lepida	109	Diva	102
Effervescent	109	Kostelelzkri	102
Diminutive	109	Lady Dora	102
Lady Livingston	102	Mary Emma	102
Amorita	102		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

King T.	117	Buffoon	106
Doggett	117	Marsian	106
Lansdale	110	L. B.	103
Distant Shot	109	Mt. Washington	103
Stray Step	108	Sly Fox	96
James Monroe	106		

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Hohenlohe won; Major Hooker second, Joe Mussie third. Time—1:43¼.

SECOND RACE.—Allowances. One mile. Recreation won, Zarro second, O'Connell third. Time—1:42½.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Twinkles won, Morellito second; Won't Dance third. Time—2:10.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. San Marcio won, Tulare second, Treachery third. Time—2:10½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Daisy F. won, Don Luis second, Rio Frio third. Time—1:42¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances. One mile. Claudius won, Stentor second, Fortuna third. Time—1:41¼.

KING AND BRIGAND.

Romantic Adventures of a Caucasian Outlaw and His Sudden Execution.

From The Daily Messenger of Paris.

The tribes in the Caucasus, writes an Odessa correspondent, have, by their irreconcilable hostility to Russian administration, greatly retarded the progress of civilization and made their country a veritable hotbed of outlawlessness.

The Russian Government is using all the means in their power to attract settlers to this district, but their efforts are unavailing; the district continues to be chiefly a place of banishment for mild political offenders and members of unorthodox sects.

The abortiveness to introduce anything like law and order into this lawless land may be judged by the following characteristic incident:

A notorious brigand named Ahmed-Abuzar-Ogli was convicted and then transported for a term of ten years to Saghalien for highway robbery. Before the expiration of this term he succeeded in effecting his escape, and two years ago he returned to his native place, a village called Gunjal, in the Elisabetopol district, and commenced to rule like a King the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

He did so with the full cognizance of the Russian local authorities, who were powerless to raise even a protest against the usurpation of their official prerogatievs. He administered the law after his own fashion, dealing out justice with an impartial hand, and causing the simple peasant folk to wonder at his wisdom.

This man's power and influence over the minds of his co-religionists grew with such amazing rapidity that it would only have required a word from him to cause a revolution against the Russians.

As the officials in this village were abjectly in fear of incurring Ahmed-Abuzar-Ogli's anger, it was due to the chance visit of a high Government Controller that the true state of affairs leaked out. Prince Galitzin, the Governor General of the military district, when aware of the facts, caused Ogli to be arrested, court-martialed, and summarily hanged as a warning to others of his type.

MINES IN NARRAGANSETT BAY.

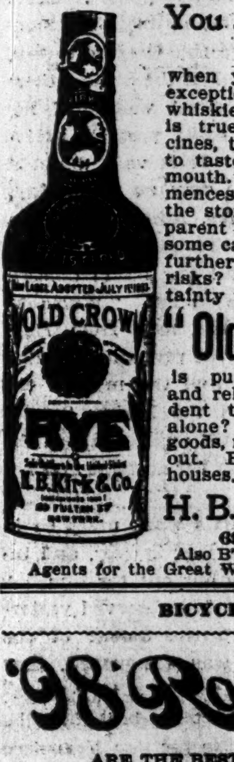
Warning Given to All Incoming Vessels of the Danger in Passing.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2.—Major Lockwood, United States Corps of Engineers, has issued orders notifying the public that submarine mines have been placed in connection with the defense of Narragansett Bay, and no vessel will be allowed to pass through the entrance of the bay between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M., and during this interval vessels must not approach from the sea within three miles of the fort, nor from the bay south of the line joining the beacon to the north of Fort Adams and the northern dumpings at Conanicut.

Patrol boats are stationed above and below the defenses, and these boats are authorized to stop vessels to inquire as to their character and instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. Steam vessels must pass at slow speed through a special channel marked by buoys. Vessels are not allowed to anchor between an east and west line through Beaver Tail light and a line from the beacon north of Fort Adams to the northern dumping rocks without special authority. The bay and harbor entrances being filled with mines, it would be certain destruction for a ship to come through after hours. This arrangement will change the hours of the Fall River Line steamers.

Commander for the Nictheroy.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Commander J. J. Hemphill, now on service in the Bureau of Navigation, has been selected to command the Nictheroy, recently purchased from the Brazilian Government. He is much gratified to be released from bureau service at this time and to have an opportunity to obtain sea service, with the chance of getting into the midst of the active work of the blockade.



You are skating on thin ice when you use (with rare exceptions) the numberless whiskies of commerce. It is true, like some medicines, they are doctored up to taste fairly well in the mouth. The trouble commences when they reach the stomach, are more apparent the next day, and in some cases "continue until further notice." Why take risks? You know to a certainty that "Old Crow Rye" is pure, therefore safe and reliable. Is it not prudent to let well enough alone? Like all popular goods, many imitations are out. Buy only of reliable houses.

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—The Beggar Student—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Crust of Society—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—1 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Master—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Koreans—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The King's Children—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Serenade—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

DEWEY'S VICTORY.

The history of the American Navy has not a more brilliant page than that which Commodore DEWEY and his squadron have just added to it. As a feat of arms it has no parallel in our own history. The fleet actions of PERRY and MCDONOUGH were not encounters of hostile squadrons of men-of-war, even as men-of-war then were, but of improvised fighting craft. The traditions of the war of 1812 are of naval duels. For the first time we have fought and won a naval battle which recalls and rivals the battle of the Baltic, the battle of the Nile, and the glories of Trafalgar.

The consequences of the victory, from a strategic point of view, are almost beyond calculation. The naval power of Spain throughout the whole of the North and South Pacific Oceans is not impaired, but annihilated. There is no longer the slightest fear of any descent upon our Pacific Coast. There is no longer the slightest fear of what a Spanish cruiser may do to any American merchantman at any point on that vast waste of waters.

As soon as his operations at Manila are completed, Commodore DEWEY could add to his own fleet such of the Spanish ships as would bring any reinforcement to its strength, and make his way to any place at which the services of the squadron thus reinforced might be in requisition. Of course there is no such place. There is, or very soon will be, nothing to prevent him from following the Oregon toward the North Atlantic. But the contest there will have been decided weeks, if not months, before he could possibly arrive to take part in it. It is very doubtful whether if he were only as many days away as he is weeks, Admiral SAMPSON would care about the additional assurance of what, to all our naval officers, seems to be already sure. "Who's he that wishes for more men from England?" is probably the prevailing feeling among the officers and the men of the North Atlantic and the Flying Squadrons. If they are still anxious about the Oregon, even, it is on her account and not upon their own.

Commodore DEWEY's work must be in the Pacific until the war is over, and indeed it seems to be cut out for him. A wise publicist in London observed yesterday morning, when the defeat of the Spanish squadron was announced, that Commodore DEWEY was in a very precarious position and that the best thing he could do was to make for San Francisco as fast as his ships could carry him, if he had coal enough on board to take him there. It seems, however, that the squadron is in no immediate need of supply either of coal or of ammunition, and we have no reason to believe that any of the ships have been so seriously damaged as to require immediate docking. The complete reduction of Manila may possibly still require some time, but there seems no reason to doubt that we can afford the time.

The American commander will then be confronted with a very serious responsibility. The insurgent natives of the Philippines have learned the lesson of Spanish cruelty, and it seems that they have even bettered the instructions. Horrible stories are told of their treatment of the Spaniards, and especially of the monks, who have been so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. If the garrison of Manila were to be disarmed, and the insurgents to take possession of the town, a massacre would very probably follow, not only of the helpless soldiers, but of the six or eight thousand Spanish non-combatants, if not of other Europeans, and the responsibility will be upon us. It is, of course, a responsibility that we could not accept. We could not be sure of preventing it by the guns of the squadron, and of course it would be out of the question to spare a landing party large enough to secure order. There seems to be no alternative to the arrangement of such a capitulation as shall allow the Spanish troops to preserve their arms and their organization and to act as police for their own protection and for that of the non-combatants until the ultimate destiny of the islands is determined.

That, of course, is a matter to be determined in Washington and not in Manila Bay. One thing is certain, and that is that they will not be returned to Spain. This war must not close until Spain is stripped of all the colonial possessions which she has forfeited by misgovernment, and driven into rebellion. The Spanish orator who suggested in the Cortes on Saturday that the Philippines might be a good security on which to invoke the intervention of some European power to preserve Cuba finds on Monday that Spain has no longer a good title to the "collateral." Nobody pretends that the natives of the Philippines are fit for self-government, as we believe the Cubans to be. On the other hand, all the arguments against the annexation of Hawaii are available, with even greater force, against our retention of the Philippines for ourselves. If we were governed by merely mercantile considerations we might hold the islands as security for our war indemnity against Spain, or we might sell them to the highest bidder. But we cannot contemplate Spain holding in them what might be called an inequity of redemption. If we put them up to auction as a prize of war, there would be no lack of bidders. Japan has wanted them for years, and so has Russia. But the disposition of them on purely mercantile grounds is not to be considered. In taking them we incur a responsibility which we can discharge only by making sure that they come into the possession of the power which will make the best use of them. There is really no question that that power is Great Britain. If Great Britain wants the islands, leaving us only a naval station in them, we could dispose of them to her with a clear conscience, and so much could not with equal confidence be said of any other disposition of them. Certainly it could not be said either of the return of them to Spain or of the transfer of them to any Continental or Asiatic power.

THE NEXT FIGHT.

Of the three leading war tasks to which we have set our hand the first and simplest has been accomplished. The Spanish fleet at the Philippines has been destroyed, the islands are ours or soon will be, and no enemy ship is left in the Pacific to harass our commerce. It remains to crush the naval force of the enemy in the Atlantic and to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba.

If we can perform with exemplary completeness the second task, the destruction of the fleet lately assembled at Cape Verde Islands, the third and last of the series will be one of no great difficulty, and perhaps might be accomplished without firing a shot. When the ships of Spain's fleet have been sent to the bottom or have fallen into our hands, further resistance on the part of Gen. BLANCO would be so futile and purposeless that we should expect even his Castilian mind to be open to the suggestion of an honorable capitulation. He could hope for no relief. Each day of the blockade would bring him nearer the end of his food supply, and with a daily average of 30,000 of his troops in the hospital and the bad season coming on, regard for the lives of his men would tend powerfully to supplant conceit with reason in his Spanish mind.

It can hardly be doubted therefore that both the Flying Squadron in Hampton Roads and Admiral SAMPSON's powerful squadron will be kept free from all subordinate undertakings and in instant readiness to steam against the Spanish fleet wherever it may be reported in American waters for the next and decisive engagement of the war. The determination said to have been reached in Washington that it would be unwise to attempt now any landing of troops in Cuba or any movement there which would demand the co-operation of the fleet will be approved by the country. There is an ardent desire for aggressive action. The outburst of delight over Commodore DEWEY's exploit at Manila is intensified by the fact that people were becoming impatient for a blow to be struck. There is a feeling that we ought to carry the war into Cuba and make short work of it. The enthusiasm over the victory at Manila would swell the demand for an invasion of Cuba and an attack a Havana by land and sea were it not so plain that we must keep our fleet free to send after the Spanish ships if they are accommodating enough to show themselves over here. Until we have served the Viscaya, the Christobal Colon, and their consorts as DEWEY served the Reina Maria Cristina and the Don Juan de Austria it might be impolitic to invade Cuba, while after the enemy's fleet has been destroyed no invasion may be necessary.

The arrival of the Cape Verde fleet at Puerto Rico or some other near point would be a great piece of good fortune for us. The fight would be serious, and there would be harm done on both sides, but we cannot doubt the result. When that fleet is met and conquered the war is practically over. May the day come soon. But if, instead of coming over to defend the Spanish territory and Spanish honor, as was promised, the Cape Verde ships timidly and vexatiously fall back on the Canaries, we have an open choice of going to seek them in their own waters or of pressing matters to a conclusion in Cuba.

SPAIN'S HONOR.

Will the loss of Admiral MONTOJO's fleet and of the Philippines satisfy Spain's honor? Must we destroy her Cape Verde fleet also and strike off the hand by which she clings to Cuba and Puerto Rico? If Austria, France, and Germany are not coldly indifferent to her fate it would be a kindly and helpful act for some one of them to advise her now that in a war where she is so far overmatched, after one terrible defeat, she would be guilty of no default in honor if she ceased her resistance somewhere short of utter ruin.

We do not imagine, however, that she will give up after one drubbing. That is not the meaning of Señor SILVELA's speech. It must be borne in mind that when he declares that the Prime Minister should assume the responsibility of deciding when the point of honor has been "sufficiently satisfied" he is speaking from the Opposition benches in criticism of the Government, but with none of the Government's responsibility to the people. The drift of his speech is this: You gentlemen of the Liberal Ministry gave up everything in Cuba that was of any value to Spain when you granted autonomy. We Conservatives had a policy, the policy of Weylerism, for which our party, by the utterance of a recognized leader, has just declared itself fully responsible. We would have conquered revolt and held the island in complete subjection. Autonomy is surrender. Nothing is left save a titular sovereignty, which, we grant you, for honor's sake, is worth defending. But it is a war for honor alone, not for material possessions. How long do you propose to wage it? What defeats and losses will you undergo before you lower your sword and retire from the field under cover of an appeal to the powers!

As a criticism of the Ministry and its policy this is startling. It indicates demoralization and panic which must have been heightened by the disaster in Manila Bay on the following day. But Señor SILVELA would never have ventured as a Minister to adopt the policy he now advocates from the safe shelter of the Opposition. Nor will Señor GULLON find it a hard task to reply to an attack of such visible insincerity. The majority of the Cortes and the country are not yet ready to declare honor satisfied.

Yet in substance the Silvela policy is of the highest prudence and good sense. It is madness for Spain to ruin herself in the endeavor to defend what she has already lost and deserved to lose. It is only in its details that the plan is weak. The vision of European interference still deludes Señor SILVELA. A European congress must settle the dispute. The powers must decide the fate of Cuba because they are interested in its future. This, of course, is phantasy, mere rainbow-chasing.

After the affair in Manila Bay the military powers of Europe must plainly foresee the fate of Spain. They know now that we shall give them no excuse for protests by a hesitating and impotent war policy. If they are to have anything to say they must say it to Spain alone. It would be well for her if they said it quickly.

THE FLEETS AT MANILA.

The exploit of Commodore DEWEY in destroying the Spanish fleet at Manila was characterized by the calm confidence of a commander who was thoroughly acquainted with the power of the force under his command and who knew exactly how to use it. Bold and brilliant it certainly was for a commander to penetrate in the blackness of night a harbor which could have been only imperfectly known to him and which was protected by fortifications, a numerous fleet, and presumably by some submarine mines. But it is evident that Commodore DEWEY had fully measured the force to which he was opposed, and that he knew how to meet it. The attack on the harbor of Manila was no foolhardy feat of wild daring, but a wisely planned naval manoeuvre. Its results might have been wholly different had the American fleet been unskillfully handled, but no one expected that such would be the case. The victory is a demonstration of the fact that our naval officers know what to do with our new navy.

That the Spanish fleet was overpowered is evident from a comparison of the vessels arrayed on the opposite sides. It is true that there are forts at Cavite, but most of their guns are of old and comparatively ineffective types. There are perhaps half a dozen modern guns in the works, but it is unlikely that they played any conspicuous part in the fight. If their gunnery was no better than that recently displayed at Matanzas they counted for nothing. Admiral MONTOJO's fleet contained one steel cruiser of 3,520 tons, one modern cruiser of 3,342 tons, three iron cruisers of something over 1,100 tons, two steel cruisers of 1,080 tons, and ten small gunboats of steel, but of tonnage not exceeding 315 tons each. The guns mounted by this fleet were six 6.2-inch, seven 5-inch, eighteen 4.7-inch, two 3.8-inch, four 3-inch, eight 2.7-inch, and about forty small guns, mostly 6-pound rapid-fire and machine guns. None of the larger ships was of later date than 1887. Some of the little gunboats were launched in 1896. None of the ships carried modern armor, though some of the cruisers had protective decks.

Against this fleet Commodore DEWEY took three protected cruisers, one of 5,870 tons, one of 4,400 tons, and one of 3,200 tons, a partially protected cruiser of 3,200 tons, two gunboats, one of 1,700 and one of 890 tons, and a revenue cutter of 1,500 tons. The main batteries of these ships contained ten 8-inch breech-loading rifles, twenty-three 6-inch, twenty 5-inch, and four 4-inch guns. In the secondary batteries there are thirty 6-pound rapid-fire guns and many smaller ones. All of these vessels are of modern type, the oldest being the Boston, launched in 1884. It is plain from this comparison of the size and armament of the two fleets that the American force outclassed the Spanish in gun power. Our ships had 57 guns of large calibre against 45 in the Spanish fleet, and it must be remembered that 10 of these 57 were 8-inch and 23 of them six-inch. Eight-inch guns throw 250-pound shells and 6-inch guns throw 100-pound shells.

This comparison of vessels and armaments shows what ought to result, but the history of our own navy shows that mere weight of metal does not always win. The man behind the gun never ceases to be the important factor, and we may take it for granted that Commodore DEWEY handled his fleet with the skill of a master of naval tactics, and that the officers and men under him acquitted themselves as American sailors always have done. The Spanish statement that our fleet was "compelled" to manoeuvre repeatedly should cause only a smile. Being translated, it means that under heavy fire Commodore DEWEY's ships were moving from position to position as required by the exigencies of battle.

THE OREGON AND HER CONSORTS.

The receipt of an official dispatch announcing the arrival of the first-class battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta at Rio de Janeiro on Saturday and their intended departure yesterday will please all Americans. The dynamite cruiser Nictheroy is, to accompany the other two vessels on their voyage northward, and it therefore seems probable that the three may be able to take care of themselves even though the Spanish fleet which recently sailed from the Cape Verde Islands is to attempt to intercept them. The Spanish vessels certainly can arrive at Cape St. Roque ahead of our vessels, but it is necessary to catch your hare before you cook him.

The distance from Rio de Janeiro to Cape St. Roque, the northeasterly point of the Brazilian coast, is in round numbers 1,200 miles. The distance to the cape from the Cape Verde Islands is about the same. The Spanish fleet has the best of it in having started before our vessels, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that our little squadron may elude the Spaniards, for the South Atlantic is a considerable body of water and ships are not compelled to travel in a beaten track to pass from Rio to Cuba.

If the Spaniards are heading for Puerto Rico they will arrive before the Oregon, for here again the distances are the same. It is 2,300 miles from the Cape Verde Islands to Puerto Rico and the same from Rio. If the Spaniards separate in the hope of intercepting the Oregon and her consorts, they may make a fatal mistake. Our three ships would probably defeat a separated portion of the Spanish squadron.

Granting, then, that the Oregon, Marietta, and Nictheroy elude the Spaniards—or that the latter are not trying to intercept them—when may we expect that our ships will join Admiral SAMPSON's fleet? Yesterday's dispatch from Washington said that the Oregon had been making 13 knots an hour and that she would cover the 3,000 miles between Rio and Cuba in ten days. These figures will hardly stand examination. In the first place, the Oregon has been making about 224 miles a day, which is less than 10 knots an hour. A computation printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES a week ago Sunday showed that to have been her speed in the Pacific and indicated that she would reach Rio at about the time she did.

Now the Oregon has with her the Marietta, whose top speed is 12 knots an hour. It may be assumed that all three vessels will push ahead as rapidly as possible. The Marietta will hardly be able to do better than 10 knots an hour, and even at that she may have to coal before reaching Cuba. Furthermore, it is not 3,000, but more than 4,000, miles from Rio to Key West, and that is where these ships must go first in order to replenish their bunkers. It will take the squadron about seventeen days to reach Key West, provided it eludes the Spanish vessels. They ought to be there by the 20th of May if not detained by the necessity of fighting Spaniards. The report that the Temerario has arrived at Rio and is lying in wait for them is not credible, and would furnish small occasion for anxiety even if it were true.

From the head of one of the most prominent banking houses in the city THE TIMES has received the following words of commendation for its plan for carrying on the war with Spain upon a cash basis:

"The recent leaders in THE TIMES counseling payment of the war expenses through increased taxation rather than by an increase of the bonded debt have my very thorough approval. There is absolutely no reason why the requisite funds should not be raised through short Treasury bills, which would be eagerly absorbed by the banks on a 3 per cent. interest basis, if they can be made to serve as a basis for circulation, while to me it appears somewhat doubtful whether two or three hundred millions of ten-twenty 3 per cent. bonds will as readily be absorbed in this country. A bond debt is by no means a National blessing; in fact, it is a National danger, being, as it is, a constant temptation for the dissemination of dangerous doctrines, and a present permanent increase in our debt is certain to give renewed life to the existing Populist heresies."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While the people of this country had nothing except cable excerpts from the Parisian papers by which to judge of French sentiment in regard to Spain and the United States, the natural conclusion was that our old-time friends had all turned into enemies, and that the republic from which we had a right to expect at least such sympathy as is consistent with strict neutrality, was displaying a fervid affection for the most corrupt and antiquated of European monarchies. This deduction was made reluctantly and not less in sorrow than in surprise, and even when the chorus of malignant hostility seemed to be a unanimous expression of French opinion many doubts arose as to the accuracy with which these papers spoke for the nation. In the past few days full justification for the doubts have been supplied. Hardly a steamer arrives which does not bring intelligent observers who say that in the course of recent tours through France they found some indifference to the results of the war, but much more of hope that the United States would win a speedy and complete victory, and hardly a trace of the hatred about which the journalists of the capital have written so untiringly. From these new reports it is safe to decide, first, that the original deduction was too hasty, and, second, Spain has been spending a large part of her secret service fund north of the Pyrenees. That she could have bought in Paris as much newspaper support as she deemed it judicious to secure is known to everybody familiar with the principles on which those papers are conducted, and as competent witnesses, some of whom are entirely disinterested, assert that venality is the only explanation of the denunciations to which we have been treated, it will be wise as well as safe to turn our anger with France into amused contempt for her self-appointed spokesmen.

—Spain deserves at last a credit mark of considerable length. The official dispatches sent from Manila on Sunday told something very much like the truth, so far as they went, and though we may not be magnanimous enough to conceal our surprise at this approximation to veracity, it will be seemly to give this violation of Spanish precedent the appreciative recognition it can justly demand. The impulse to do so is slightly chilled, indeed, by the folly of a few Madrid experts in the art of concealment, but that should be forgotten as soon as may be, and sincere thanks extended to the officers at Manila, who not only proved that they could do some real fighting in the face of heavy odds, but that they were above the petty expedient of hiding their defeat for a couple of days.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. JOSEPH H. BEALE, who instructs the Harvard students in international law, has been talking to them about privateering. He said that this part of warfare has fallen into practical disuse during the past fifty years for practical as well as theoretical reasons. In the days when with a rowboat and a musket one could become a privateer, it was easy enough, but now it means the investment of a large fortune, which is put absolutely at the mercy of the enemy's navy. This rather peculiar way of looking at the matter must have prepared Prof. BEALE's hearers for his next statement, which was that when the United States had a large navy she considered privateering wrong, but when it was small she refused to enter into an agreement to abolish the practice. The volunteer navy, or naval militia, he said, "was invented by Prussia. She encouraged owners of vessels to fit out against French war vessels, offering large premiums for captures. The crew and equipment were furnished by the owners of the vessels. The boats were not in the navy, but under naval discipline; their commanders had commissions and wore the navy uniform. The French complained to England about this, but the law officers of the crown found no reason for objection. This precedent comes into our present war. The United States requested the members of the naval militia to enter the United States service. There was a statement that if they didn't they might be treated as pirates. This is unfounded, though it is without doubt the better course to have them incorporated in the regular navy. It is said Spain proposes to raise a volunteer navy such as Prussia had, but it seems to me that the probability of success is not so great as to induce rich men to fit out vessels whose attempt should be to capture war vessels."

THE CITY'S DEBT LIMIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It did not seem to me at first that the labored argument in printed form which the Controller has given out to prove that the old City of New York had exceeded its debt limit needed any answer. Its object is so obvious and its reasoning so strained, that it seemed to me to answer itself.

This is doubtless true so far as those of us who have had occasion to consider these questions are concerned. But the consequences of the step taken by the Controller are so serious in their effect on public and private interests that it appears now that a few words of explanation may be valuable to those who have not given these matters special attention, or who have not time or opportunity to study the lengthy statement submitted.

In the first place, the contention of the Controller is absolutely new. None of his predecessors in the Finance Department, none of the distinguished lawyers who have been Counsel to the Corporation, no Mayor in considering the affairs of the city in his message, has ever tried before to prove that the margin of the city's liability must be affected by contracts running through many future years and dependent for their result on unknown quantities, or by the purchase by the city of lands to be paid for by assessment on private property and protected by the "Fund for Street and Park Openings," which is replenished from the proceeds of the tax levy. If this new contention is left out of consideration and the statement of the city's debt made as every other Controller made it, the old city was on Dec. 31, 1897, inside the debt limit by $39,863,317.83. (See Controller's communication to the Mayor, Page 4.)

In the second place, the argument and figures of the Controller are hopelessly confusing and illogical. This is shown most clearly to those who have not had time to read through the forty-two pages of closely printed figures and explanations which he submits, by the criticism of both the Mayor and the President of the Council that they could not understand the statement when it was read to them. These gentlemen are well fitted by their education and their recent studies and experience to consider such a production, and their despair over it may well satisfy the less qualified citizens that it is an enigma. I desire respectfully to add my testimony to theirs.

In the third place, the Controller's contention in his figures is inconsistent with his explanations in the text to an extent which furnishes a complete answer to all his claims.

For instance, in his attempt to prove the old city in debt beyond the limit, he makes on Page 7 of his statement the following figures:

	Former City of New York.
Net bonded debt	$138,855,361.27
Contract liability	25,122,351.56
For lands acquired	37,765,813.06
For judgments	1,200,000.00
Total	$202,943,525.89
Ten per cent. of assessed valuation of real estate	178,718,679.10
Excess over constitutional limit	$24,224,846.79

A glance at these figures shows that if the Controller had not dragged in the item for "Contract Liability," and that "For Lands Acquired," the old city was nearly $40,000,000 below the debt limit.

It is clear, too, that if he be wrong, either in the legal contention that these items belong in the statement or in the amounts which he has given for the items, then his argument falls to the ground, and the city is free to finish its schools, complete its fire and water supply, asphalt its streets, carry out its sewer systems, build its bridges and docks and drives, improve and add to its parks and playgrounds, and manage its affairs in the sane and businesslike manner in which they have been carried on since 1871 by men of various parties.

I do not care to argue at the present time and in this way the question of law which he has raised. The blockade which it may place on New York for many years, if sustained, will be so ruinous that I have no doubt it will be fully discussed and heard in the courts where it belongs. But the figures are the Controller's own. He works them out on the "Contract Liability" item to $25,122,351.56. To any one who knows that the contracts which he is considering are over 100 in number, that work has not been commenced on many of them, that others have been in progress for many years, that some of them are not to be fulfilled for years to come, that the amounts to be paid under them depend on the quantities of rock or of earth found below the surface, much of which will not be reached in the Controller's term of office, and on other uncertainties, that these contracts are affected by disputes between the city and the contractors and by litigation, often of long duration, and by all the contingencies of human life and of business, it is plain that there must have been a settled determination behind a calculation so daring as this. Against his statement of the city's liabilities on these contracts down to 56 cents, I desire respectfully to put my statement founded on four years' experience with these public works that no man alive can tell now, or for ten years to come, what the city really will ever owe or pay on these contracts.

Now let us see what the Controller is obliged to say himself as to this. On Page 5 he admits: "In many of the city's largest contracts, the estimated cost is based upon fixed prices for uncertain quantities of work to be performed, such quantities having been estimated by department engineers. This is the case in the two large aqueduct contracts for the Cornell dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir—i. e., so much a cubic yard for rock excavation and so much for earth. It is manifest that these engineering estimates constitute the only method by which the city's liability can be determined until the completion of the contracts, and that the actual amount ultimately paid may exceed or fall short of such estimates."

It is clear that his own admission answers his figures.

Again, he states the item for "lands acquired" at exactly $37,765,813.06. If this item goes out, his whole contention is gone. Half of the item he reluctantly wipes out in the text on Pages 7 and 8, as follows:

"It only remains to state that of the foregoing total of $37,765,813.06, representing the estimated liability of the former City of New York for land acquired in condemnation proceedings, more than one-half, or $19,743,230.30, represents the cost of opening and widening streets, which expense is by law chargeable to the 'Fund for Street and Park Openings.' This fund was created at a time when it was feared that the former City of New York had reached its Constitutional limit of indebtedness, and its purpose was to provide a method for opening streets which would not require the City of New York to incur indebtedness therefor in excess of its Constitutional limit. With this in view, the right to an action at law against the city was expressly denied to property owners, which provision of law still exists to-day. The method by which it was intended that the efficiency of the fund should be maintained was to insert in each year's tax levy an amount equal to the difference between the liabilities of the fund, as per orders of court, and the cash balance thereof, resulting from payments of assessments. * * * If it should be decided that the peculiar provisions of law regulating proceedings instituted under these acts impose no liability on the city other than that of including certain amounts in the annual budgets, the excess of indebtedness of the former City of New York on Dec. 31, 1897, would be reduced from $24,224,846.79 to $4,481,616.49."

Any one who knows these items at all understands that any statement of amounts is only a guess at what will ultimately be decided to be due in over 200 proceedings, some of which will run for years and be appealed in the courts, some of which have never been fairly started, some of which will be discontinued, and all of which will be decided, if ever, on evidence not yet taken.

Let us see again what the Controller admits about this. On Page 6 he says: "In all such instances it is, of course, impossible to state the liability of the city with exactness. Estimates of the value of property differ widely, and only upon the confirmation of the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate can the exact liability of the city be told."

It is clear that this admission takes away all significance from a calculation of present indebtedness carried out an an exact figure.

In short, with every doubtful point decided by the Controller against the city's right to exist and to buy what it needs for its existence, the figures which he gives are so in conflict with his own admissions and with the known facts, and with the uniform procedure heretofore, that even if his law were good his new position is unwarranted and ought to be promptly abandoned.

It would not be difficult to give other and equally good reasons against the Controller's contention, but I am sure that the good sense of the municipal authorities will prevail over these imaginary technicalities and that the city will be permitted to go on its natural road to improvement and development unhindered.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.

New York, May 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

In Lieu of Ordinary "Inducements."

First Merchant—And you are actually making money?

Second Merchant—Yes, I have induced my customers to accept regular salaries for patronizing me.—Detroit Journal.

Proof.

Minnie—What frauds these beggars are. I met a "blind" man who said, "Please give men a penny, beautiful lady."

Mamie—Yes, he said that to make you think he really was blind.—Indianapolis Journal.

Possessed.

Mr. Dukane—I couldn't sleep a wink last night.

Mr. Gaswell—You had insomnia, I suppose?

Mr. Dukane—No; insomnia had me.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Woman's Wiles.

"What a hold Maud seems to have on all her rejected suitors."

"Why shouldn't she, the artful thing? She always tells a man, when she refuses him, that she is afraid to marry a handsome man, because she would be so jealous."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PROMISE.

There is sunshine in the valleys,
  There is laughter on the hills,
There's a blessed sound of freedom
  In the tinkle of the rills.
And the bridal veils of springtime
  Waft their fragrance from the trees,
Heavy with their fruitful promise,
  As they quiver in the breeze,
Waiting for the shout of triumph,
  When Columbia's loyal sons
Shall uphold the Nation's honor
  With their lifeblood and their guns.
And "Old Glory" spreads around us
  In the waves of heaven's blue,
And the blossoms of the springtime
  Are the white stars, emblems true
Of the purpose pure and holy
  That illuminates the world,
When God's hand is stretched in blessing
  Where our banner is unfurled,
And the maples weep in blood drops,
  Grieving for the Nation's slain,
Who must die to call men brothers
  In the mocking eyes of Spain.
There's an undertone of heartache,
  There's a minor chord of woe;
There are hearts that break in silence
  In the homes of friend and foe.
There's a sobbing plea for succor
  Wailing through oppression's night;
God of Battles! Hasten, hasten,
  Arm and fortify the right.
Spread the news of peace and freedom
  To the listening ears of earth;
When from agonizing travail,
  "Cuba Libre" has its birth.

ELIZABETH ROOSA CODDINGTON.
Oradell, N. J.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

No Novelties in the Few Changes of Bill Last Night.

"THE KOREANS" POSTPONED

"The Circus Girl" Given Again in a Sprightly Way at Daly's—The Stock Company Experiment in Harlem.

Because of the unavoidable postponement of the first performance of the operetta called "The Koreans" at the Herald Square Theatre last evening there was no novelty in the theatrical programme. "The Koreans" will positively be produced to-night. It was found impossible to get the new costumes ready for last night, and the managers felt, also, that another rehearsal was needed. Disappointed "first nighters," however, were not deprived of theatrical entertainment sufficiently unfamiliar to suit at a pinch their yearning for the new. For instance, at Wallack's, the last week of the engagement of that admirable organization, the Bostonians, began with a spirited revival of "The Serenade," the comic opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, which was so successful last season. The performance was admirable, and was enjoyed by a large audience. The cast included Mr. Barnabee as the Duke, Mr. Macdonald as Alvarado, Jessie Bartlett Davis as Dolores, Mr. Cowles as Romero, Harry Brown as Colombo, Mr. Frothingham as Gomes, Mr. Philp as Lopez, Helena Fredericks as Yvonne, and Josephine Bartlett as the Mother Superior.

The second week of Messrs. Mordaunt and Block's stock company season at the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, began last night with a performance of "The Crust of Society," Louise Imogen Guiney's version of "Le Demi Monde," an acting play of excellent artistic qualities. It was suitably mounted and well acted, the distribution of rôles including Edgar L. Davenport as Oliver St. Aubyn, Edwin Arden as Randall Northcote, Mordaunt as the old Earl, Amelia Bingham as the adventuress, and Marion Abbott as Mrs. Echo. Certainly such a performance is sufficient evidence of the earnestness of the managers. The play itself is perhaps a trifle too subtle and too satirical to please many of the frequenters of the Columbus Theatre. Melodrama, (especially war plays,) with an occasional spice of farce and a touch of tragedy now and then, will likely serve the purpose of this experiment better than serious comedy of the Dumas fils pattern. But the advertised repertory of the theatre contains plenty of good melodrama and farce.

"The Crust of Society," however, ought surely to attract good houses for a week or so. Those who remember Mr. Davenport's acting of Northcote, when the play was first done in this city, and his fine portrayal of the "man of the world" in "A Woman's Reason," at the Empire Theatre, will understand how well his manner fits the moods of Oliver. The rest of the cast is equally good.

"THE CIRCUS GIRL" AGAIN.

A Capital Performance of the Musical Farce at Daly's.

"The Circus Girl" is a good show of its kind. In fact, nothing better of its particular kind has ever been done here. It is an English musical farce which is both coherent and funny, and is also full of charming pictures. The performance at Daly's is, first of all, pleasing to the eye. The scenery and dresses are excellent. Much of the comic acting is good. A great deal of the singing is not bad—which, in speaking of "musical comedy," is saying a great deal. In the reproduction of this piece last night Virginia Earl as Dora, James T. Powers as Biggs, Herbert Gresham as Sir Titus, Cyril Scott as Dick Capel, returned to their original parts. Irene Perry, in her proper element in burletta, was a plump, pretty, and sufficiently tuneful Favorita. Mabelle Gillman, who has lately been coming to the front, was pretty and effective as Lucile. Joseph Herbert was in his element as the manager of the circus. All the other rôles were in capable hands.

The house was well filled and the audience was in a cheerful, holiday mood. Much applause was given to Miss Gillman, whose pantomimic "turns" with Mr. Powers were excellently done, and who lent more reality and personal charm to the rôle of the tight-rope performer than either of her predecessors. Miss Earl, too, was in good voice and seemed in excellent spirits. Her recent improvement in facility of expression and polish is noteworthy. In her "Little Piece of String" song Miss Earl introduced a new verse of timely significance as follows:

There was once a little housewife,
And Columbia was her name;
Uncle Sam, he was her partner,
And said she: "It is a shame
He does not like my cooking,
And I'll try another thing."
So she bought some Spanish onions,
And she cooked them on a string.
Spanish onions on a string.
Says Sam: "That's just the thing;
It's the finest lunch I've had this Spring!
Bring me twenty thousand more,
And I'll eat those Spanish raw,
For we've got 'em on a string, you see.

The sentiment of this, to which Miss Earl lent a piquant drollery of expression vastly superior to the poetry, was received with acclaim, as were also one or two Spanish "gags" contributed by Mr. Powers as the American bartender in Paris, and the performance of National airs by the orchestra between the acts.

MR. DICKSON AT KEITH'S.

He and His Company Appear in "An Undeveloped Bud."

Charles Dickson and company began an engagement at Keith's Union Square Theatre before a crowded house last night, appearing in a very bright and entertaining one-act comedy by Fred J. Beaman, entitled "An Undeveloped Bud." Grace George made a charming "undeveloped bud" of the Far West, who elopes with Joe Butler, a young college student. The latter part is taken by Mr. Dickson, who appeared at his best. The others in the cast are Gerald Griffin, who plays the part of Nathaniel Butler, the gruff old father, and Marion Booth, as Mrs. Nathaniel Butler, the gruff old father's wife.

Young Mr. Butler, after eloping with the "undeveloped bud," brings her to his parents' aristocratic home, where she throws the elderly couple almost into hysterics by her uncouth ways and her surprising language. Old Mr. Butler, on the verge of financial collapse, has schemed to marry his son to the daughter of a wealthy owner of a gold mine, with the hope of saving himself from ruin, and is heartbroken when he learns that the young woman his son has brought home with him is his wife. All ends happily, however, by the announcement of the bride that she is the gold-mine owner's daughter. The sketch was a first-rate setting for Mr. Dickson's clever acting. Next week, the last of his engagement at the theatre, he will appear in another little play.

This week's vaudeville bill at Keith's is as good as ever.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Jennie Yeamans heads the vaudeville forces in this house this week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—A new scene representing the destruction of a warship by a submarine mine was introduced in "The Man o' War's Man" last night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" is this week's play. The cast is efficient, and to a large audience last night the humor and pathos of Mrs. Burnett's story seemed to be fresh and potent.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—The burnt cork comedians have departed. Mlle. Adja, the tamer of lions, and Marguerite Sylva, the virtuoso of smiles, are this week's stars. Yorke and Adams have a Yiddish turn. Irene Franklin, Herr von Palm, Nelson Downs, and others are in the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—This will be the last week of the cinematographe exhibitions of the Passion Play. War scenes shown by the cinematographe are now abundant. Exhibitions of these are given hourly. The wax work groups have taken on a timely and a martial aspect. Concerts of good music are given by the Hungarian Orchestra.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Master," by Stuart Ogilvie, lately acted for many weeks at the Garden Theatre, was produced in Harlem last night with Henry Miller in his careful and forcible portrayal of the self-willed merchant, and the members of his company in the subordinate characters. The performance was greatly enjoyed by the audience.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Acrobatic "turns" continue to occupy most of the attention of the frequenters of this big music hall. The Pantser brothers, the Carl Demann troupe, Hector and Lauraine, the Kurackins, and the Avolos are prominent in this week's bill. Others who are not acrobatic are Truly Shattuck, who is truly statuesque, and Gervais Le Roy, illusionist. Of course Adele Ritchie appears nightly, disappears, and reappears in the property water full of property eel-grass and fitfully illumined by the light of the humorous and highly intelligent moon. That is to say, "Au Bain" remains in the programme.

WILHELM GERICKE SELECTED.

He Will Again Become Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

BOSTON, May 2.—Wilhelm Gericke has been selected to succeed Emil Paur as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This announcement is made to-day upon the authority of Mr. Henry L. Higginson, who says that Mr. Gericke has accepted the offer to return to his former position as conductor of the organization.

Mr. Paur severed his connection with the orchestra at the final concert of the seventeenth season, given in Music Hall last Saturday evening, and retires from his position after a continuous service covering five years. Mr. Paur was the fourth conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, which started in 1881, under the leadership of Mr. George Henschel. Mr. Henschel remained three seasons, and was superseded in the Fall of 1884 by Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, who occupied the leader's desk until the close of the season of 1888-9. Mr. Arthur Nikisch then followed, and was replaced by Mr. Paur at the opening of the season of 1893-4. Mr. Gericke has been living in Dresden for several years past, his latest professional engagement as conductor having been in Vienna a number of seasons ago. The announcement of his reappointment comes as a great surprise to Bostonians. Every season rumors of Mr. Paur's displacement by a new man have been flying, but they have come to naught so regularly that no stock has been taken in any statement relating to the Symphony Orchestra unless it has borne the stamp of Mr. Higginson's authority. As the news of Mr. Gericke's return comes directly from Mr. Higginson himself, the matter may be considered settled for good and all.

It is understood that Mr. Paur has under consideration flattering offers from New York and that he will in all probability take up his residence there. This probably means that he will succeed the late Anton Seidl as director of the Philharmonic Society.

SEIDL MEMORIAL CONCERT.

Programme Rendered by the Seidl Society in Brooklyn.

A memorial concert was given last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the Seidl Society, in remembrance of Anton Seidl, before a large audience. Franz Kaltenborn directed the orchestra, which was composed of the men who usually played under Mr. Seidl's leadership. Emil Fischer, who first came to this country with Seidl, sang "Wotan's Farewell."

Seidl's "Good Night" was sung by a choir of forty children from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Manhattan, under the direction of Henry E. Duncan. The last time this chorus was rendered was at one of the children's festivals at Brighton Beach two years ago, when Mr. Seidl gave it. Richard Burmeister played, for the first time in public, his arrangement of the Liszt Concerto Pathetique, in E minor, for piano and orchestra. The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. The programme was as follows:

Overture, "Meistersinger" .... Wagner
"Good Night" .... Seidl
Dream Music from "Hansel and Gretel," .... Humperdinck
Concerto Pathetique, E Minor .... Liszt
"Les Preludes" .... Liszt
Address .... Dr. Lyman Abbott
"Wotan's Farewell" .... Wagner
Funeral March from "Gotterdammerung," .... Wagner

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Fiske, before concluding her engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will produce "The Divorçons."

Richard Mansfield will add one week to his engagement at the Garden Theatre in "The First Violin," bringing his season to a close on May 14.

Three hundred and fifty people will take part in the spectacular production, "Battles of Our Nation," at the Academy of Music Thursday evening, which opens for an extra season on that night.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's has secured Miss Clara Thropp for an engagement beginning May 9. Miss Thropp will come direct from the Duke of York Theatre, London, where she has been playing in "The Gay Parisians." She will be heard in new songs.

Smyth and Rice began the last week of their engagement at the Bijou Theatre last night with the play "My Friend from India." The deferred production of "The Tarrytown Widow" will positively be given next Monday night. The play is being actively rehearsed every day.

It would have been impossible to put any more people into the American Theatre last night, when the curtain rose for the first performance of "The Beggar Student" by the Castle Square Opera Company. The management had announced that the evening would be commemorated by the distribution of souvenirs in the shape of photographic pastels containing the portraits of the principal members of the company.

The Harlem Democratic Club has secured 200 seats for Henry Miller's performance of "The Master" at the Harlem Opera House for this evening. After the performance a dinner will be given at the clubrooms. This will be the last week of Mr. Miller's season, and on next Tuesday he will leave for Europe to be absent about ten weeks. His company will remain intact for next season.

A change has been decided upon at the Casino. Lederer and McLellan will continue "The Lady Slavey" until May 21, when an elaborate revival of "The Whirl of the Town" will be given with the strongest cast obtainable. This Casino review will continue until July 1, when the new review will be given. It is the present intentions to continue the play until the latter part of September, when the company will be sent to England to present the play.

Daniel Frohman, who is at present accompanying the Lyceum Theatre Company, writes his manager, Mr. Lawrence, that the company never in its history received so cordial a reception as during the past week in Boston, where they presented "The Princess and the Butterfly." Next week the company will go to Chicago to fill the last two weeks of this season's engagement. On May 31 Mr. Frohman, along with Mr. Hackett, Miss Mannering, and Miss Opp, will sail for Europe. Mr. Frohman will return early in September and arrange for the new production of E. H. Sothern.

MR. CHANLER OFF FOR CUBA.

He and a Party Understood to be on Their Way to Join Gen. Gomez.

It was learned yesterday that William Astor Chanler and a party of friends left this city last Sunday night for Tampa, and from there it is supposed that they will go immediately to Cuba and offer their services to Gen. Gomez.

Mr. Chanler was in Washington last week, and, finding his regiment was not going to be used, he came back here, and organized a party of his own. In this party is a man named Galvin, who went with him on his African trip; a German army officer who came to this country to offer his services to the Government, and who, on finding that the Government had no place for him, joined Mr. Chanler's regiment, and two other men, whose identity has not been announced. They are said to be close friends of Mr. Chanler.

The party are supplied with Cuban uniforms, and when they left here they took very little baggage with them, as Mr. Chanler's valet had taken most of the luggage South on Saturday. It is understood that Mr. Chanler is to pay all the expenses of the party.

Stark Wins at Billiards.

J. Byron Stark of this city won the opening game in the handicap billiard tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union, which began in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. He defeated J. A. Hendricks [illegible]

RECRUITS ON PROBATION

Standing of the National Guard Volunteers Under War Department Regulations.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DECISION

Volunteers Have Six Days in Which They May Withdraw—Signing of the Muster Roll Will Transform Them Into Enlisted Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A decision of importance was announced to-day by Adjt. Gen. Corbin relative to the maintenance of National Guard volunteers from the time of their volunteering to the date of their being mustered into the army.

The quotas of troops called for from the various States are being massed at a chosen rendezvous in each State, and some confusion arose as to who should pay the expenses of these troops when so assembled. To set this clear a general order was issued to the effect that the expense of the maintenance of the volunteers from the date of their enrollment to the time of their mustering into the service of the General Government would be borne by the War Department.

In further explanation of this order the following circular was issued to-day: "The time between enrollment and muster into United States service referred to in General Orders No. 26, current series, from this office as the interval during which the United States will provide for the maintenance of volunteer recruits cannot ordinarily under Paragraph 824, army regulations, exceed six days."

The section of the army regulations on which this decision is based is as follows: "Applicants for original enlistment and men who apply to re-enter the army after an interval of more than three months from date of discharge will be required to furnish evidence of good character, to determine an applicant's fitness and aptitude for the service and to give him an opportunity to secure testimonials of character, he may, after signing the declaration of intention to enlist and passinge the required examination, be retained and provided for, not to exceed six days. Men so retained will be regarded as 'recruits on probation.' The enlistment paper of any such recruit who may be unfit or undesirable for the service, or who may not desire to remain in the service, will not be completed. The enlistment papers of recruits who are accepted and duly sworn will bear the date on which the enlistment is completed by administering the oath."

The significance of the decision lies in the fact that it recognizes the enrollment of the volunteer as corresponding to an application for enlistment, and not as an enlistment itself, as the original instructions issued by the department seemed to hold.

It indicates also that the officials of the department have recognized their error in setting out to muster in volunteers, instead of enlisting them, and that this decision is intended as an indirect notification to the volunteers that they stand on the same footing as applicants for enlistment in the regular army.

According to it, every member of the National Guard who has volunteered in response to the President's call for 125,000 men is a "recruit on probation," and as such he is to be maintained at the expense of the War Department for not exceeding six days. According to the regulation he may at any time before the expiration of that period decline to complete his enlistment.

As has been pointed out in these dispatches heretofore strict interpretation of the law would require that a separate contract of enlistment be concluded with every one of the 125,000 volunteers called for. The department started out, however, to muster in the volunteers by companies, as was done in 1861, when the States were required to raise armies and turn them over to the Federal Government to suppress a rebellion. Confusion has ensued with the result that in the time left, it will be impossible strictly to comply with the law. Liberal methods of construction and interpretation will have to be applied to the methods employed by the department in order to make them conform to the statutes.

The preliminary enrollment of the quota of volunteers by the Governors of the respective States will be construed as the application and the act of the men in standing up in company rank to be sworn in by the mustering officer will be construed as the enlistment. In this way experts in military judicature see the only possible means of reconciling the procedure with the law.

At the Adjutant General's office to-day it was stated that no reports had been received of the progress of the mustering officers sent out to the various State camps. Because of the decision that maintenance would be provided for six days, or between enrollment and mustering in, those officers have orders to dispatch their duty with all possible expedition.

The details of the mustering-in process have not been settled, it is stated, but the probabilities are that the questions usually answered in an application for enlistment will be put in condensed form at the head of each muster roll, to be signed by all the members of the company, and that the men of the various companies, troops, and batteries will be sworn in in bunches and groups. The example of Massachusetts is commended by the Adjutant General.

In that State one regiment at a time is being ordered out for mustering in, a process which makes it easier for the mustering officer and avoids confusion.

MUSTERING OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The Detail for New York and Other States Announced by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following-named officers are detailed for the duty hereinafter indicated in connection with the mustering into the service of the United States of the volunteers furnished by the State of New York, called out by the President's proclamation of April 23: As mustering officer, Capt. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry. As Acting Assistant Quartermasters and Acting Commissaries of Subsistence under the provisions of General Orders No. 26, April 27, 1898, from this office: First Lieut. William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery. The officers detailed as above will proceed to Albany and report to Lieut. Col. George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, chief mustering officer, for instructions. Lieuts. Weigel and Adams will call direct upon the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively, for supplies and funds.

The officers hereinafter named are detailed for the duty and at the places indicated in each case, respectively, in connection with the mustering into the United States' service of volunteer troops and their maintenance, transportation, &c., as provided for in General Orders No. 26, April 27, from this office:

ALABAMA—Mobile, First Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

ARKANSAS—Little Rock, First Lieut. Joseph Frazier, Ninth Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

ARIZONA—Whipple Barracks, Second Lieut. Herschel Tupes, Fifteenth Cavalry, Infantry, as Mustering Officer and Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

CALIFORNIA—San Francisco, First Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, Fifteenth Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

COLORADO—Denver, Capt. Elon F. Willcox, Sixth Cavalry, Mustering Officer, as Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

CONNECTICUT—Niantic, First Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Second Artillery, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

DELAWARE—Middletown, First Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Eighteenth Infantry, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

FLORIDA—Tampa, Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, mustering officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

GEORGIA—Atlanta, Capt. Frederick A. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, as mustering officer vice Acting Capt. Oscar J. Brown, First Cavalry, hereby relieved; First Lieut. John B. McDonald, Tenth Cavalry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

IDAHO—Boise City, First Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, Fourth Cavalry, mustering officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

ILLINOIS—Springfield, First Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, Seventh Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Second Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, Eighth Cavalry, as Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

INDIANA—Indianapolis, First Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, Sixth Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

IOWA—Des Moines, First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Eighth Cavalry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

KANSAS—Fort Leavenworth, First Lieut. W. F. Clark, Second Cavalry, as mustering officer; First Lieut. Harry A. Smith, Fifth Infantry, (hereby relieved as mustering officer,) as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

KENTUCKY—Lexington, First Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, Seventh Cavalry, as Acting Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, First Infantry, as mustering officer; Second Lieut. Jacques De L. Lafitte, First Infantry, (hereby relieved as mustering officer,) as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

MAINE—Augusta, Second Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, mustering officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MARYLAND—Baltimore, Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, mustering officer, as Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MASSACHUSETTS—Springfield, Second Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, Second Cavalry, mustering officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MICHIGAN—Detroit, Capt. Robert J. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, as mustering officer; Second Lieut. Edward B. Winans, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, (hereby relieved as mustering officer,) as Assistant Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MINNESOTA—State Fair Ground, (near St. Paul,) Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, as mustering officer, vice First Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, Third Infantry, hereby relieved. First Lieut. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, Twenty-fifth Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MISSISSIPPI—Jackson, First Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fourth Cavalry, as mustering officer. Second Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, Eleventh Infantry, (hereby relieved as mustering officer,) as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MISSOURI—Jefferson Barracks, First Lieut. George D. Moore, Twenty-third Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MONTANA—Helena, First Lieut. Robert B. Wallace, Second Cavalry, mustering officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

NEBRASKA—Omaha, First Lieut. George McK. Williamson, Eighth Cavalry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord, Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

NEW JERSEY—Jersey City, First Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, Second Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

NEW MEXICO—Santa Fé, Capt. Charles L. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry, as Mustering Officer, and as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

NORTH CAROLINA—Raleigh, First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Sixth Cavalry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

NORTH DAKOTA—Fargo, First Lieut. Frank H. Albright, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

OHIO—Columbus, Second Lieut. Harrison J. Price, Twenty-fourth Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Second Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, Fifth Infantry, as Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

OREGON—Portland, Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mount Gretna, First Lieut. William H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster; First Lieut. Edgar W. Howe, Seventeenth Infantry, as Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

RHODE ISLAND—Quonset Point, First Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston, Second Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Sioux Falls, Second Lieut. John M. Morgan, Eighth Cavalry, as Acting Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

TENNESSEE—Nashville, Capt. George Leroy Brown, Eleventh Infantry, as Mustering Officer. First Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, (hereby relieved as Mustering Officer,) as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

TEXAS—Austin, First Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, Fifth Cavalry, as Mustering Officer.

Second Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, Twelfth Infantry, (hereby relieved as Mustering Officer,) as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

UTAH—Ogden, Second Lieut. Briant H. Wells, Second Infantry, mustering officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

VERMONT—Burlington, Major Stephen P. Jocelyn, Nineteenth Infantry, mustering officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

VIRGINIA—Richmond, First Lieut. Frederic D. Evans, Eighteenth Infantry, as mustering officer. First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, First Infantry, (hereby relieved as mustering officer,) as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON—Tacoma, Capt. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, as mustering officer, vice First Lieut. John H. Wholley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, hereby relieved, and as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee, Capt. William L. Buck, Thirteenth Infantry, as Mustering Officer; First Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, Seventh Cavalry, (hereby relieved as Mustering Officer,) as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

WYOMING—Cheyenne, Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth Infantry, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington, Capt. Charles H. Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry, Mustering Officer, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

MAJOR ENNIS LEFT AT HOME.

Senator Mason's Former Partner Had Given Up His Law Practice.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.—Major Lawrence Ennis of the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard, and formerly law partener of United States Senator Mason, was to-day forced to give up his command.

He is Junior Major of the Seventh, and to follow the fortunes of the regiment he promptly surrendered a law practice in Chicago which his father founded in 1854, canceling the office lease, and sending all clients to other lawyers. By the decision of the War Department, under which the regiment will be mustered into the service in the two-battalion formation, the junior Major and a number of others are left out in the cold. Major Innis was questioned this afternoon regarding the matter, but refused to express himself except to say he was heartbroken.

PRINCE KOUNG DEAD.

President of the Chinese Foreign Office Passes Away.

PEKIN, May 2.—Prince Koung, President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office, died this morning.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

He Was Not So Well Yesterday, but Is Not Suffering Pain.

HAWARDEN, May 2.—The physicians announce that Mr. Gladstone is not very comfortable to-day. But he is not suffering pain and had a good sleep last night.

ITALIAN RIOTERS KILLED.

Troops Fire on a Mob at Bognia Cavallo, Near Ravenna.

ROME, May 2.—A dispatch from Ravenna, capital of the Province of that name, in Central Italy, says a bread riot has occurred at the village of Bognia Cavallo. The troops fired on the rioters. Three rioters were killed and three policemen wounded.

CHINESE COURT MAY MIGRATE.

Report That It Will Leave Peking for Si-Ngan-Fu.

LONDON, May 3.—The Times correspondent at Hongkong says:

"Owing to dissatisfaction against the dynasty there is some reason to believe that the Imperial Court is preparing to migrate from Pekin to Si-Ngan-Fu, (capital of a department in the Province of Shen-See,) and relies on Gen. Wung-Fu-Ching's army to cover the removal."

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN HAITI.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 2.—The efforts which have been making for twenty years past to induce the Haitian Government to accord the same trade and labor rights to Americans as to natives have at last proved successful. An agreement has been arrived at that there is to be no difference in the licenses. Americans are also admitted to the retailing privilege, heretofore restricted to Haitians.

The United States Minister, W. F. Powell, has insisted with vigor upon the observance of Art. V. of the treaty between Haiti and the United States. The affirmative decree will date from September last.

Steamer Palatia Aground.

HAMBURG, May 2.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Palatia, Capt. Karlowa, which sailed at 11 A. M. to-day for New York, is aground at Schulau.

WAR MAY BE FOUGHT AT SEA

Admiral Sampson's Victory Over Spain's Atlantic Fleet Would Settle the Fate of Cuba.

INVASION MIGHT BE AVOIDED

Washington Authorities Apparently Delaying a Land Movement in the Hope that It Will Not Be Needed—Conflicting Plans.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The news from Manila has come just at a time when there appears to be a halt in plans for active operations in Cuba. There is no doubt that for reasons not fully disclosed the idea of invading Cuba with a small force has been postponed. To many army officers this decision is satisfactory. To most naval officers and to those army officers who believe that the capacity of the Spanish forces for resistance is overestimated the postponement is unsatisfactory. One story at army headquarters is that Gen. Miles favored and insisted upon an invasion with 50,000 or 60,000 men, including new levies of militia, to be used in smashing the Spanish with a rush, and that he does not approve of the plan to seize a base of operations.

The Secretary of War, however, by whose advice is not learned, was more conservative. He preferred to adopt the plan of striking some point at which co-operation with the insurgents would be practicable by a force of 5,000 or 6,000 men covered in landing by the fleet. If there was any irritation or friction growing out of the conflict of these two plans, it has not been given to the public. The lesser invasion was about determined upon when it was learned that the Spanish fleet had left the Cape Verde Islands. Whether it is bound west or not is not yet positively learned. But the Administration has listened to counsel of naval advisers, who insist that if the Spanish fleet is to be met it will be better to attend to that force at once with all the power to be employed to destroy it rather than to divide the floating force on short notice when it is too late. If the fleet can be met and destroyed or disabled, the invasion may be deferred until it is quite convenient. The assumption is that with the fleet destroyed invasion will be unnecessary.

Holding Off the Invasion.

Admiral Sampson, it is learned, has been informed of the fact that the Spanish fleet may be on its way to meet him. With his fleet divided and the lesser vessels kept on guard to prevent the blockade from being broken, he can go in search of the approaching Spaniards with the fighting ships. The news from Manila will give great spirit to the men of the United States ships. They will meet the foe with full confidence in their power to crush him. A telling blow will make a prisoner of Blanco, subject to such terms as the United States may choose to give him. To the President and most of his Cabinet there appears enough reason now for holding off the invasion of the island.

The small force intended to be sent there will not be exposed at once either to bad climate or to the chance of being severely pressed in case the Spanish fleet should not be disabled, and it became necessary to raise the blockade. There remains the chance that the Spanish fleet has not yet headed this way. Full reliance is not placed in the reports that it has started for Puerto Rico. The truth will be known in a few days, and if it shall be found that the Spanish vessels have stopped at the Canaries or returned to Spain, the invasion of Cuba to secure a base of operations with the insurgents may be carried out.

One thing is certain: whether the force of military is taken to Cuba or kept in the United States, the greatest filibustering expedition of the insurrection will soon land in Cuba. Fifty thousand stand of arms, with ammunition to supply the guns, will be landed in Cuba by a vessel of the United States, and will go to the insurgents to be used by them in attacking the Spanish forces in Cuba. The warships off the Cuban coast will now and then annoy the batteries of the Spanish Governor General to keep the gunners on duty and awake, and possibly they will be menaced by invasion.

Blanco Much Perplexed.

It is learned already that Blanco has been much perplexed by the reports sent from the United States about the plans of invasion, and has distributed his available force over much more territory than he can hold against a large force or against a small one if it shall make a vigorous assault, with the aid of the navy.

TROOPS MOVING ON TAMPA.

Mules and Equipage Taken Where They Can Be Readily Embarked—New York Recruits Arrive.

TAMPA, May 2.—To-night all of the mules, wagons, and heavy equipage of the camp in this city has been ordered to Port Tampa ready and convenient for shipment to Cuba. This fact is not known outside of the camp. The railroad authorities who are to transport them are under the strictest orders to give out no information.

Thousands of troops, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, have arrived in the past twenty-four hours, and the city is one great military post swarming with troops from every part of the Union, all eager for and expecting an early invasion of Cuba. There are now all told within the three established camps more than 10,000 troops, and 6,000 more are expected to arrive within the next two or three days.

Their departure, if it is made at all, can hardly be made before Sunday, it is now thought, as it is impossible for a sufficient number of the chartered transports to arrive. Only three of them are now here, and it is estimated that ten will be necessary to take the men from Port Tampa to Cuba with any comfort. Besides the troops themselves, there is equipment sufficient to fill any three ships which the Government has thus far secured, and the transport steamers chartered, which have been compelled to come all the way from New York City, cannot arrive before Thursday morning. The belief that the army of invasion would be able to leave Tampa on Wednesday was based on the supposition that the transports would have reached Tampa before this. This has been dispelled by the information that the most important of the transports has been detained en route.

Gen. Shafter, who has been in command at New Orleans, arrived here yesterday and assumed command of the Southern Division of the army. Gen. Shafter this evening said regarding the proposed and expected co-operation between Gen. Nunez and the Cuban soldiers who are still here, he would give them every assistance possible, but that the United States Army would pursue the course it had adopted and not allow any plans which Gen. Gomez or Gen. Nunez interfere with them.

The news of the victory of the United States fleet at Manila has caused the greatest excitement in Tampa and in the camp.

Two hundred native Cubans, who have been quietly enlisted in New York City by Gen. Julio Sanguily, arrived in Tampa to-night. They will be formed into a cavalry regiment, and under the leadership of the famous Cuban who enlisted them will probably embark for Cuba with the American troops. The rest of the regiment will be made up of Cubans from Tampa and vicinity.

Dr. Guido Castillo, who was in charge, was met at the railway station by 3,000 Cubans, representing every element of Cubans in Tampa. He was at once driven to his hotel, and the followers marched up the principal street of the city, amid the hurrahs of the thousands of soldiers and citizens who were congregated on the street to bid them welcome. Gen. Nunez will return from Key West to-night or to-morrow and will complete the organization of his regiment, which is expected to leave Tampa in a few days for Cuba.

The fortifications at Egmont and Mullet Keys, commanding the south channel of Tampa Bay, and on which work has been rapidly pushed, are now practically complete and ready for the mounting of the guns. Most of these, it is said, will be of the 8-inch calibre, and such others as are at hand, the urgency of the situation not permitting the delay which would be unavoidable if heavy guns were to be mounted.

The contract was awarded to-day by the Government, through Major Pope of the Quartermaster's Department, now in this city, for 170,000 tons of coal with which to supply Admiral Sampson's fleet. The contract is thought to have gone to a Pennsylvania coal-mining company through Cincinnati agents.

HOLDING CUBAN RECRUITS.

Opinion at the Junta that Manila Satisfied Spain.

Recruiting of Cubans was continued at the Junta headquarters, in New Street, yesterday, but it was said that no more recruits would be forwarded to Tampa until a large number had been secured, and then the question of forwarding them would depend on further instructions from Washington.

It was thought that the opinion commonly expressed yesterday that the engagement at Manila would satisfy "Spanish honor," and that Spain would be glad to avail herself of an opportunity of getting out of further fighting with the Yankees, was right. One Cuban vouchsafed the opinion that Sagasta was to be made a scapegoat, that Silvela would form a new Cabinet, and that his policy as indicated by Madrid dispatches would be carried out.

SENOR ANGULO WATCHED.

The War Department Learns that He Has Been Communicating with Havana from This City.

Information reached the War Department yesterday that a member of the commission appointed by the Cuban Autonomist Party to arrange a commercial treaty with the United States is now residing in this city and is in constant communication with Gen. Blanco in Havana. The man referred to is Manuel Rafael Angulo, who was sent from Cuba to the United States in response to this passage in the letter which occasioned the dismissal from Washington of Minister Dupuy De Lome:

"It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the Senators and others in opposition to the Junta and to win over exiles."

Señor Angulo went to Washington, as suggested by Señor de Lome, but the publication of the letter prevented his mission meeting with any great success. He left Washington a few days after de Lome, and returned to Havana to get his wife and daughter. When he returned he attached himself again to the Spanish Embassy, and when Señor Polo y Bernabé received his passports, Señor Angulo asked the State Department to give him passports also. He was informed that the United States Government did not recognize him as the envoy of any Government, and he came directly to New York with his wife and daughter, Marie, and on April 20 engaged accommodation at the Hotel St. Marc.

Since then, according to the information in the possession of the War Department, he has been communicating with Gen. Blanco through Senor Polo y Bernabé, who is in Canada. Whenever he has learned anything likely to interest the Captain General he has wired it to Canada to the ex-Minister. From there it has been transmitted by cable to Nassau, in the British West Indies, and from Nassau sailing vessels have carried it 180 miles, to Caibarien, Santa Clara Province, which has railroad communication with Havana. The blockade has not extended to Caibarien, and so far the communication has been without difficulty.

It was said yesterday that the scheme was exposed unwittingly by Senor Angulo. He heard a man be believed to be a Spanish sympathizer declare that he was very anxious to send a message to Havana, and offered to arrange the matter. His explanation of how he could arrange it came to the knowledge of the War Department.

Señor Angulo declined to see a reporter who called upon him last evening at the St. Marc.

The Catalina May Be Given Up.

KEY WEST, May 2.—The prize court of inquiry sat to-day to investigate the case of the Catalina. It was said after the sitting that the prize will probably be surrendered.

FLYING SQUADRON CELEBRATES.

FORT MONROE, May 2.—Before the newspaper boy brought the special editions with news of the battle of Manila on board this morning, those who slept until 8 o'clock were awakened by the sharp reports of guns. These unusual explosions caused excitement, until it was learned that the Scorpion, which has joined the squadron, was firing a salute. The salute was returned, and then came the newspapers containing dispatches of Dewey's victory. Every man in the squadron knew of the victory within an hour, and there was the greatest excitement. Officers and men went at the routine work with enthusiasm. Knots of those off duty discussed the meagre details, and very nearly everybody said: "I told you so."

Commodore Schley refused to discuss the matter, except to say: "It is what was to be expected from Dewey." As the more definite news of Dewey's success came there was great jubilation. The Brooklyn was the first ship to carry Commodore Dewey's flag, and these messages were sent:

> To Dewey: The Brooklyn, which first flew your flag, glories in your victory.
> [Signed] OFFICERS AND CREW.
>
> To Dewey: The Flying Squadron says to the Asiatic Squadron, bully boys, congratulations.
> [Signed] SCHLEY.

It was with great difficulty that the men could be restrained from outbursts of enthusiasm when the bulletins were posted forward, and Commodore Schley said that if the official news was as good as it seemed he would let the men yell themselves hoarse.

None of the officers on the squadron put any faith in the alleged movement to Puerto Rico of the Spanish squadron from the Cape Verde Islands. They say that it would be a fatal step for Spain, and that the Spaniards have too much sense to move far from their own coast. Some fear is expressed, however, that the fleet may try to intercept the Oregon and Marietta, but it is also argued that if they do they will have a hard fight, no matter how strong they may be in numbers.

At 2 o'clock Commander Clover of the Bancroft asked permission to sail, and it was granted. The gunboat left to join the blockading squadron at Key West. It would seem as if the Navy Department has picked out the squadron for active work despite the present inactivity, as orders have been issued allowing the ships to take on more men despite the fact that they have a normal complement at present. Men of good morals and excellent physical condition will be enlisted by applying here or at ships wherever they may be.

Russian Jews to the Front.

A mass meeting of Russian Jews, who have volunteered to fight against Spain, was held last evening under the auspices of the Hebrew-American Volunteer Bureau in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance in East Broadway, and it was announced that 5,000 were ready to go to the front.

Nathan Straus was in the chair, and in stating the objects of the meeting he said that heroism and devotion to duty marked the course of Jewish history.

San Francisco Off Highland Light.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., May 2.—The United States Cruiser San Francisco is patrolling the coast off to the northeast to-night, flashing her searchlight occasionally.

TOOK POISON IN CENTRAL PARK.

Woman Supposed To Be Mrs. Jessie F. Morrison Tried Suicide.

A richly attired woman of about forty years, and believed to be Mrs. Jessie F. Morrison, supposed to have formerly lived at 137 West Sixty-fourth Street, tried to end her life by taking carbolic acid in Central Park last night.

Park Policeman Conley discovered her about 7 o'clock, west of the ramble, near the point where Seventy-eighth Street would cross. She was unconscious when he found her. A bottle containing whisky and a two-ounce phial containing carbolic acid, each about half filled, were found beside the woman.

She was unconscious at a late hour last night, but the doctors of the Presbyterian Hospital thought she might recover.

Among papers found on the woman was a card from a Mrs. Kirby of 327 West Eighty-second Street. At this address the police learned that a woman known as Mrs. Jessie F. Morrison has a sister by the name of Mrs. Frank Parson at Silver Lake, White Plains.

Other papers found indicated that the woman had speculated in stocks. They included a certificate of deposit from the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., and also some memoranda of transactions from the firm of J. V. Raynor, 6 Wall Street.

ELECTRICAL SHOW OPENS

The Exhibition at the Garden Inaugurated by President McKinley from Washington.

COMMODORE DEWEY CHEERED

Dr. Depew Arouses Enthusiasm by Referring to the War and the Victory at Manila—Exhibits Not All There Yet.

The second electrical and kindred industries exhibition under the auspices of the New York Electrical Society opened at Madison Square Garden last night, and was attended by a crowd that came near packing the place. The exhibition was opened by President McKinley, who sent a message by wire from Washington. Another message was received from Vice President Hobart, and Chauncey M. Depew made a speech. Dr. Depew aroused the greatest enthusiasm by referring to the victory at Manila. He called for three cheers for Commodore Dewey, for the American flag, and for the President. At the mention of Commodore Dewey's name the crowd gave a cheer that seemed to almost shake the building.

The Garden was gayly bedecked with flags and streamers, and the roof from end to end was hung with the National colors.

The exhibition, however, in spite of the large attendance and the patriotism displayed, was not quite as successful in some respects as had been expected for the reason that some of the machinery was delayed on the way here, because of the shipments of troops on the railroads. As a result, the show was not as complete by any means as it will probably be in a day or two.

President McKinley, by touching a button in Washington, was expected to start the machinery, but this plan fell through because the vital parts of the machinery were not there to start. So the show was supposed to be started by the first movement of the ticker on the speaker's platform which ticked off the President's message. The message, which was read by Dr. Depew, is as follows:

> Frank W. Hawley, Chairman Electrical Exhibition:
>
> "It gives me great pleasure to open the Electrical Exhibition in Greater New York, and to participate in this wonderful demonstration of the latest method of recording and publishing by means of electricity. I congratulate you upon the achievements of American genius. I am glad to know that the resources of the wonderful electrical arts have already been so far advanced in the United States that American electrical goods are welcome the world over.
>
> "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Then came the message from the Vice President, which said:

> "I respond with pleasure to the invitation of the New York Electrical Society to assist in opening the electrical exhibition held under its auspices at Madison Square Garden, and beg to express my wishes for its success as a means of promoting further advances in the great electrical and engineering arts with which our National fame is already so proudly associated. I congratulate the citizens of the Greater New York that they have this opportunity of studying all that is latest and best in the science to which Franklin, even in the midst of patriotic duties and cares, gave his transcendent genius."

Both messages, printed on telegram blanks, were distributed through the crowd.

Dr. Depew was introduced by Chancellor MacCracken. He referred to the present war and said that if Spain, which had hardly emerged from the darkness of the Middle Ages, had made the progress in electrical knowledge and the sciences that this country has made there would be no war. He had been in the White House with the President, he said, on the night before, when the news from Manila was received. It was a glorious victory, and Dewey was a hero.

The speaker read congratulatory messages from the Governors of New York and New Jersey.

After speaking Dr. Depew fired a dynamite gun loaded with National flags, which were shot far out across the Garden and fell upon the heads of the crowd. Another warlike feature of the exhibition was the destruction of a miniature battleship which floated in a large round tank of water in the centre of the floor, by the firing of a miniature submarine mine. The explosion was great enough to send the water flying in all directions.

The last feature of the programme was the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Hilke, with Conterno's Band as an accompaniment. The audience joined in the chorus.

Among those in the boxes were W. Seward Webb, H. McK. Twombly, Henry B. Hyde, John E. Searles, J. W. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Charles R. Flint, John D. Rockefeller, H. B. Anderson, H. H. Rogers, D. O. Mills, William Rockefeller, J. A. Sleicher, and George H. Bowdoin.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

Five-year-old Annie Byrnes of 665 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street was run over and instantly killed last night by a trolley car at Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. The little girl had been playing on the sidewalk, and, seeing a wagon pass, took a notion that she would steal a ride. The wagon crossed the tracks, and the little one ran in pursuit, when the car struck her and knocked her down.

DIED.

ACTON.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Sunday, May 1st, Thomas C. Acton, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from his home at Saybrook on Wednesday afternoon, May 4th, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station, New Haven Road, at 10 o'clock. Returning from Saybrook at 4:20.

BLAUVELT.—At Omaha, Neb., on Sunday, May 1st, George Taylor Blauvelt, son of Rev. I. Alstyne and Caroline Taylor Blauvelt, of Roselle, N. J.

Funeral at his home in Roselle, Wednesday, May 4th, at 3 P. M.

BURT.—On April 29th, at her residence, 217 West 134th St., Mary Towne Burt, beloved wife of Edward Burt.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Public services will be held at Calvary M. E. Church, corner of 129th St. and 7th Av., at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

Albany and Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

CATLIN.—On Sunday, May 1st, Frances, daughter of W. C. and M. Fredrika Catlin, aged 2 years.

Funeral service at the residence of James W. Phyfe, 246 West 73d St., Tuesday, May 3, at 4 o'clock. Interment at St. James, Long Island, Wednesday, on arrival of 11 o'clock train from New York.

FAILE.—On Sunday, May 1, Samuel Faile, son of the late Edward G. Faile, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 3, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet 9:35 train from Grand Central Station.

JEWETT.—The Rev. A. D. Lawrence Jewett, D. D., son of the late Admiral David Jewett of the Brazilian Navy, and son-in-law of the late Rev. Dr. Richard W. Dickinson, on April 29, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 22 East 54th St., at 10 A. M., Tuesday, May 3. Interment at Woodlawn.

Wilkesbarre, Penn.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Williamsport, Penn.; Paris, and London papers please copy.

LEDYARD.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, April 28th, 1898, John Denise Ledyard, eldest son of Anne F. and the late George S. Ledyard, in the fortieth year of his age.

MASTER.—On Monday, May 2d, 8 A. M., Marjorie Clover Master, eldest daughter of Samuel C. and Gertrude E. Master, in the fifth year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, May 4th, at 2 P. M., from her parents' residence, 44 East 129th St.

PRESBY.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, May 1st, Dorothea, only child of Frank H. and Harriet Cook Presby, aged 19 months.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, 100 Elm St., Montclair, on Tuesday, May 3d at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves foot Christopher St. at 2:15 P. M.

SOUTHMAYD.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday evening, April 30th, Frederick A. Southmayd, son of the late Samuel D. Southmayd, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 72 Walnut St., on Wednesday morning, May 4, on the arrival of the 10:10 train from New York via Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

STEERS.—On Sunday, May 1st, 1898, Rebecca E., wife of James R. Steers.

Funeral services at her late residence, 101 Park Av., on Wednesday, May 4th, at 1 o'clock P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

VAN PELT.—May 2d, in his 73d year, William J. Van Pelt.

Funeral services at his late residence, 74 Convent Av., corner West 144th St., N. Y. City, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

WALSH.—Entered into rest, May 1, 1898, at her residence, 130 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, Armenia Savorie Walsh, wife of Thomas P. Walsh.

Funeral services from the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 3, at 10:30 A. M.

Western papers please copy.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Atkinson Clark.

Charles Atkinson Clark, disbursing clerk in the Department of Finance, died at his residence, 1,152 Tinton Avenue, Saturday. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, sixty-nine years ago. He received his early education at Trinity College, Dublin, came to this country at the age of twenty. In 1860 he received his diploma as a lawyer from the New York Bar Association. He was appointed to the position in the Controller's office twenty-six years ago on the recommendation of his personal friend Horace Greeley, which position he held until the time of his death.

He was among the first to volunteer his services to go to Washington and act as guard to Abraham Lincoln. He received an honorable discharge from the army, signed by President Lincoln. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Armand H. Mollenhauer, of this city, and two sisters, Mrs. D. G. Rutherford and Mrs. John Sherren of Newark, N. J., and one brother, Major Alexander B. Clark, of New Orleans, La. The funeral will take place from St. Augustine's Church, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Boston Avenue, this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK A. SOUTHMAYD, a well-known New York business man, and who was prominent in Orange society circles, died late Saturday night at his residence, 72 Walnut Street, East Orange. He was eighty years old, and death was due to general debility. He leaves a widow, two sons, and four daughters. He was one of the oldest and most prominent men in the wholesale lumber business in this city, doing business at 189 Washington Street.

Minister Woodford Sails Homeward.

PARIS, May 2.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former United States Minister at Madrid, is a passenger on board La Touraine, which left Havre Saturday for New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—LORD'S OFFICES, 668 6th Av., rear 39th, and 15th St., opposite Tiffany's; patronized by New York's best families; established 1880.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

Lace Curtains, Angora Rugs, cleaned. LORD'S Dyeing Offices, 668 6th Av. and 15th St., near Broadway.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Names and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May
ALTRUTT, John, 244 E. 87th St.	1	1
ADONYI, John, Grand Central Depot.	24	1
*BEGLEY, Mary, 184th St. and Amsterdam Av.	66	29
*BURT, Mary T., 217 W. 134th St.	56	29
*BURNS, Mary, 209 W. 15th St.	70	30
*BRIODY, Christopher, 339 E. 79th St.	40	30
*BUHR, George, 604 E. 144th St.	3	29
*BEAVER, Lillie, Manh. State Hosp.	18	29
BUCHTELE, Frank, 427 E. 72d St.	58	1
*BRENNAN, Dominick, 411 E. 38th.	40	27
*CLINTON, De Witt, 2,863 3d Av.	6	30
CHIMES, Wellington, 213 W. 63d St.	1	1
CLYANS, Ann, 337 E. 80th St.	65	1
*CONKLIN, Frederick, 434 W. 46th St.	42	30
*COULTER, Mary, 124 Madison St.	70	29
DUSHKOLFSKY, Rosa, 320 Cherry St.	1	2
DONNELLY, Thomas, 305 W. 69th.	40	1
DOWD, May, 1,669 Avenue A.	9	2
*ECCLESTON, Kate, 954 Columbus Av.	7	30
*EICKHOFF, August L., 381 Broome.	42	29
ENNIS, Sister Mary, Xavier Convent Good Shepherd	35	1
ELSESSER, Constantin J., 334 E. 92d.	1	1
*FINNEGAN, Patrick, Fordham Hosp.	40	30
FOX, Mary E., 286 W. 142d St.	83	1
*FOREMAN, Emil, 1 West St.	35	30
GILL, Florence E., 341 E. 115th St.	5	2
GARIGAN, Michael, 531 3d Av.	54	1
GAFFNEY, Eugene, 311 E. 39th St.	74	1
HURLEY, Thomas E., 348 E. 36th St.	1	1
*HUBBARD, Emma L., 161 W. 36th.	26	30
*HANDSUCH, Margaret, 1,976 Lexington Av.	83	30
HASSEY, August C., 14 E. 2d St.	40	1
HEYNAN, Rosalie, 208 E. 61st St.	78	1
*HAFFEN, Mary T., 1,072 Dawson St.	17	30
HEIMORTH, William, 164 8th Av.	42	1
HELD, Bernard, 412 E. 82d St.	54	1
JOHNS, Wilhelmina, 721 E. 9th St.	4	1
*KNIGHT, Kate, Hoboken, N. J.	32	30
*KATZENMAIER, Maria, 108 Av. A.	49	29
*KRATZSCHMAR, Otto W., 11 St. Marks Place	56	30
KELLY, Edward, 510 W. 35th St.	40	1
*KNARR, Nicholas, 538 Trinity Av.	55	30
*KIERNAN, John P., 666 E. 137th St.	31	29
*KENNEDY, Mary, Manh. State Hos.	88	30
*KLINE, John, 199 Avenue C.	67	29
*LYONS, Thomas F., St. Joseph's Hospital	28	29
*LEMAIRE, Verbie R., 1,472 Amsterdam Av.	42	29
*LACOUR, George W., 179 W. 101st.	35	30
LESINSKY, Hannah, 77 E. 8th St.	82	1
*LANZA, Antonia, 326 E. 84th St.	39	28
*LIRENZI, Mary, 326 E. 74th St.	30	28
*LAFALN, Angelo, 424 E. 112th St.	50	29
*MULLANIFF, Mary, 410 E. 16th St.	35	30
*METZLER, Amelia, 793 Park Av.	4	30
*MULDOON, John, 11 Hamilton St.	25	29
MADDEN, Elizabeth, 511 W. 167th St.	17	1
*MORRIS, Daisy, 328 W. 25th St.	24	30
*MURPHY, Mary E., 64 Madison St.	30	30
*MORRISEY, Thomas, 175 W. 102d St.	23	29
*MARINO, Angela, 90 Elizabeth St.	22	30
*MINEHAN, Bridget, 353 E. 72d St.	72	30
*MURPHY, Minnie, 2,037 2d Av.	30	30
MORITZ, Frieda, 1,655 3d Av.	16	1
*McCORMACK, Patrick, 232 E. 77th.	36	30
McEWEN, George, Middletown, N. Y.	23	1
McGOWAN, Lizzie, 453 9th Av.	1	1
*McARDLE, Marian, 201 W. 63d St.	11	30
*McCARRON, Peter, 60 Gouverneur Street	48	30
McVEIGH, Sarah, 18 Gay St.	48	1
*OLIVETO, Francesco, 228 E. 108th St.	1	30
*OTIS, Jeanette, Almshouse	76	30
PITRELLO, Frank, 33 Cherry St.	8	1
*PIPER, Mary, Riverside Hospital	4	28
PRICE, Nettie, 430 Amsterdam Av.	33	1
PENNYCOOK, Andrew, 157 Thompson	55	1
POWERS, Katie, 6 Lewis St.	1	1
*RENAHAN, Michael T., Brooklyn.	35	28
RUSSO, Rosa, 429 E. 112th St.	35	1
SCHAU, Rose, 172 Monroe St.	1	1
SCHMIDT, Frida, 218 E. 80th St.	5	1
*SMITH, Philip, 317 Front St.	48	29
*SKOGLAND, Annie, 309 E. 24th St.	40	30
*SCHUTTENBERG, George W., 224 W. 20th St.	64	30
*SMITH, Mary E., 341 E. 122d St.	36	29
SHEEHAN, James, 236 E. 126th St.	8	2
SCHNECKBECKER, George, 430 5th.	47	1
STROBLE, Agatha, 63 E. 114th St.	60	1
SCHUBER, Frances, 291 E. 4th St.	1	1
*SCHURER, Rosina, 528 E. 85th St.	82	30
*SAVAGE, James, 204 Wooster St.	40	30
SCHLICHTER, Rosa, 2,174 8th Av.	48	1
*SHEA, Mary, 136 2d Av.	24	30
SEYMOUR, Kate, 36 Pitt St.	7	1
*SCHEM, David, 307 E. 74th St.	54	30
SILVER, Esther, 147 Stanton St.	3	1
SERVICE, Mary, 392 E. Houston.	51	1
*TANNER, Ambrose C., 208 W. 67th.	51	30
*TIMM, Ernest, 261 W. 29th St.	69	30
*TOEMS, Christina, 874 Elton Av.	56	28
VINTARDO, Antonio, 331 E. 106th St.	41	1
WOOD, Robert, 918 9th Av.	27	1
*WAGNER, Margaret, William's B'dge	89	29
*WELTZEL, John, 2,347 Broadway	64	30
WESSEL, Nicholas, 3,666 3d Av.	50	29
ZUCKER, Annie, 27 Pitt St.	31	1

*Date of death in April.

Brooklyn.

Names and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May
ANDERSON, Jenny, 643 Hicks St.	39	1
*ADAMS, Effie M., 485 Quincy St.	28	29
BAER, Betty, 173 Maujer St.	33	1
BOHNICKER, Mary, 266 Ellery St.	1	1
*BENSON, Michael, St. Peter's Hosp.	43	29
*BOECHER, Sophia, 201 Trautman.	60	30
BOYDEN, Ruth, 622 Marcy Av.	7	1
*BEDFORD, Mary H., 286 De Kalb Av.	1	29
CAMPBELL, Mary, 48 Adelphi St.	6	1
DELANEY, Timothy, 15 Fillmore St.	34	1
*DOHRMANN, A. C., 82 Wyckoff St.	25	29
DAILEY, Annie S., 177 Division Av.	23	1
DEWEY, James O., 163 State St.	1	1
*DRISCOLL, Augusta, 116 Dean St.	30	29
*DILLON, Christopher, 1,572 Bergen.	60	30
*DUNN, James, 24 Atlantic Av.	37	30
ECKHART, Birdie, 190 Georgia Av.	26	3
FORD, Mary B., 756 5th Av.	70	1
*FARRAN, Richard M., 857 President.	3	30
FARRELLY, J. J., 122 N. Henry St.	3	1
FINNEGAN, H. A., 128 Oak St.	1	1
FREY, W. De G., 558 Kosciusko St.	41	1
*FLANNIGAN, C., Kings County Hos.	1	[illegible]
GUENTHER, Carrie, Infants' Hosp.	1	1
GRAY, Thomas G., 1,352 Herkimer St.	1	1
GOODMANSON, R. G., 21 Luquer St.	1	1
GRAY, Mary, 354 Baltic St.	1	1
*GRAY, John, L. I. College Hosp.	45	28
*HOLDEN, Ann, Kings County Hosp.	60	28
HALE, Ella, 218 Ralph Av.	18	1
HONADEL, Herman, 343 Melrose St.	51	1
HINCK, Sarah, L. I. State Hosp.	56	1
*HARRIS, Ida, 187 Havemeyer St.	11	30
*HANLON, Mary, 94 Newell St.	28	30
*HEARD, Mary, 399 Graham Av.	75	29
JONES, Jennie E., 322 Stuyvesant Av.	21	1
*KELLY, Bridget, 110A Van Voorhis.	60	30
KOBEL, Catherine, 119 Middleton St.	53	1
*KENNY, Thomas, 183 42d St.	77	30
*KUNZE, F., 933 De Kalb Av.	72	30
KERRIGAN, Bernard, 107 Columbia.	1	1
LENHARD, Anna C., 769 Park Av.	1	1
MURRAY, James, 160 Wallabout St.	46	1
MURRAY, Carrie A., 13 Underhill Av.	1	1
McGONNELL, Mary A., 140 Nostrand Av.	31	1
*McGUIRE, G. W., 89 Guernsey St.	46	30
*McNORTON, William, K. C. Hosp.	26	30
*McCARTY, Florence, 845 Humboldt.	72	29
McCABE, Aloysius F., 745 Dean St.	24	1
*O'BRIEN, Johanna, 189 Sackman St.	20	30
*REILLY, John, K. C. Hosp.	40	30
ROBINSON, Belle, 15 Greene Av.	28	1
*REITER, Louisa, 169 Stanhope St.	35	30
ROSS, Eliza, Kings County Hospital.	57	1
REILLY, Kate, 169 Greenpoint Av.	1	1
*SCHERF, Lorenz, 293 Jefferson St.	53	30
*VANDERBILT, E. C., 986 Putnam Av.	25	29
*WOODS, Mary, 26 Montrose Av.	77	29
WALSH, Armenia S., 130 Underhill Av.	[illegible]	1

*Date of death in April.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

New England Loan & Trust Company.

The Debentures of Series 8 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on May 1st, 1898.

W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS:
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. E. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1898.
The Bankers & Brokers'
Organization is actively Enrolling
RECRUITS
for their Regiment at Room G, Mills Building.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that William Henry Hays has been admitted to membership in the banking and brokerage firm of E. St. John Hays & Co. William Henry Hays is the grandson of the late William Henry Hays, formerly President of the Bank of the State of New York, and the son of Jacob Hays, who is President of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies, and of the late firm of Closson & Hays. William Henry Hays is the third generation of a family whose name for integrity and honor has always stood high in Wall Street circles.

Bank of America Directors.

The stockholders of the Bank of America yesterday elected these directors: Samuel Thorne, George A. Crocker, David S. Egleston, J. Harsen Rhoades, Augustus D. Juilliard, Frederic P. Olcott, George G. Haven, William H. Perkins, James N. Jarvis, Dallas B. Pratt.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Inspiriting news from the Philippines gave Wall Street enthusiasm yesterday. It was a day of Stock Exchange activity and advances. Scarcely a single stock on the list failed to go up; many rose several points apiece.

The lack of offerings of stocks was emphasized in various parts of the market—one coal railroad stock, for instance, jumping about 8 points on the purchase of a single hundred full shares.

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While only the talk of Manila's victory was conspicuous, enthusiasm on the Stock Exchange brought into new distinctiveness all those factors which, in the face of every war uncertainty and apprehension, have been testifying to substantial betterment. Continuing ease of money, increasing railway earnings, high prices for farm products—facts like these became effective influences on the Street's views.

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The bond market joined the stock list in activity and strength. Many conspicuous mortgages scored substantial gains. Government bonds naturally showed new strength. Practically every bond and stock in the investment list displayed strength.

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A short interest larger than had been calculated seemed to be disclosed, and not a small proportion of the day's aggregate transactions seemed to be for the account of traders who had sold what they did not own. Before the close of the market there seemed to be sales by some of the traders who have recently been most conspicuous on the bull side, but this merely reflected profit taking, not a disposition to change market attitude.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $120,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106¾@107½; $1,000 do., coupon, at 108; $100,000 5s, registered, at 109⅝, and $4,000 do., coupon, at 109⅝.

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In State securities, $66,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 66½@67⅝.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅛	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	2	Mo., K. & T. pf	2¼
Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	2⅛
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	1½	Mobile & Ohio	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	5⅜	National Lead	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	5⅛	Nat. Linseed Oil	2
Am. Tobacco pf	1⅛	N. J. Central	2¾
At., Top. & S. F.	1	N. Y. Central	2⅜
At., Top. & S. F. pf	2⅛	Norf. & West. pf	2¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	Northern Pacific	2⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf	¾	North. Pac. pf	2⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1⅛	Ontario & West.	¾
B'klyn Union Gas	2½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	1⅜
Canada Southern	1⅛	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	2⅜
Central Pacific	1	Ore. R. R. & N. pf	2⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Pacific Mail	4
Chi., B. & Q.	3⅝	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
Chi. Great Western	1	Penn. R. R., ex. div.	2
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅜	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	4½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	5
Chi. & N. W.	3⅜	Pullman Car	9⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3¼	Reading	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Reading 1st pf	2⅛
Cleve., Lor. & W.	1⅞	Reading 2d pf	1⅜
Col. Fuel & I.	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1⅛
C. & H. C., all in. pd.	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	2⅛
Col., H. V. & T.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1½
Consolidated Gas	8	St. Louis S. W. pf	1
Delaware & Hudson	¾	St. P. & Omaha	4¼
Del., L. & West.	7⅜	Southern Pacific	¾
Den. & R. G. pf	2⅛	Southern Ry. pf	1⅜
Erie	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅞
Erie 1st pf	2¼	Texas Pacific	¾
Erie 2d pf	½	Third Avenue	3
General Electric	2	Union Pacific	2¼
Illinois Central	1⅜	Union Pacific pf	2⅜
Iowa Central pf	2⅝	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅝
Laclede Gas	⅞	U. S. Leather pf	2½
Lake E. & West. pf	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	3	Wabash	¾
Manhattan Cons.	3¼	Wabash pf	1⅞
Met. St. Ry.	5¼	West. Chicago Street	1¼
Michigan Cent.	2½	Western Union Tel.	1⅜
Minn. & St. L.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	1	Hawaiian Sugar	3⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1⅜	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2	Ore. Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	1⅞
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	2½
Ches. & Ohio con.	1⅛	Ore. S. L., Inc. A	2⅝
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	4	Ore. S. L., Inc. B	4⅞
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s	2	Ore. S. L. 6s	2⅛
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1¼	Pitts. & West. 4s	3
E. T., V. & G. con.	2½	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Erie general 3s	2	Reading 4s	1⅝
Erie prior 4s	1¼	Rio G. W. 4s	2¼
Hous. & T. gen. 4s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	2½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Met. Elevated 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1⅜
Met. Street 5s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1¼
Mex. Int. con. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2¼
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1⅛	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Union Pacific 4s	2
Mo. Pac. con.	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2¼
Morris & E. 7s, '71	2	Wabash 2d	1½
N., C. & St. L. con.	1	West Shore 4s	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3	West Shore 4s, reg.	3
Norf. & W. con. 4s	1⅝	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	3
Nor. Pac. prior	1⅜		

Bond Declined.

Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $86,973,112; balance, $6,739,830; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $257,552.

Money on call in London nominal at 1¾@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.79¾@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94 5-16, and guilders at 89 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—16 2-3@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, it being the Bank of England holiday. Bar gold was quoted at 77s 9¼d, and American eagles at 76s 6d. In Paris, rentes advanced 32½c to 102f 70c. Exchange on London was 25f 31c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.30, in Rome at 107.05, in Lisbon at 60, and in Madrid at 62.30.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Seventh National was the only bank stock for which there was a bid on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Its shares were sought at 108. There was a sale of 10 shares of Park at 310.

TOBACCO TRUST GOSSIP.

Tobacco Trust made one of the most notable gains yesterday, selling up to and closing at 108, a net advance of 5½ points. Over 20,000 shares of the stock were traded in during the day. Tobacco's strength was due partly to covering by frightened shorts, but more largely to manipulation by the same clique who were active in the stock a short time ago. It is understood that the speculative plans in Tobacco involve much more market activity than has been seen, and in some Wall Street offices it is hinted that there is to be a campaign in that stock similar to the one which has been carried on in Sugar Trust.

SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust stock jumped up half a dozen points in yesterday's Stock Exchange transactions, and its closing price was the best of the day. Many interesting rumors were current to account for the activity and exceptional strength of the stock. It is known that the company has largely profited through advances in raw material, of which it has vast quantities on hand, but Wall Street believes that something much more important than a factor like that is responsible for the extraordinary strength of the shares on the Stock Exchange.

Brokers who are ordinarily regarded in Wall Street as acting for the account of insiders have recently been large buyers of the stock; and while it must always be guesswork as to who a broker's principal may be, observant traders attach importance to the fact that those who are now the conspicuous buyers have similarly bought every time the market has had a genuinely substantial movement for a long time past.

The most interesting report disclosed on the Stock Exchange to account for the sharp demand for Sugar Trust stock has it that throughout the recent weakness in the stock purchases were made on a large scale by representatives of the Messrs. Arbuckle, and that that group of capitalists have now secured so large an interest as stockholders that they can command representation in the Trust's Board of Directors. It is stated that Sugar Trust insiders did not realize what the Arbuckle combination was up to until after the stock had begun to move rapidly. In fact some of the current stories have it that the Arbuckles were able to catch some of the Sugar Trust insiders short of their own stock. Reports like these are easily invented, but that does not lessen the interest with which they get attention on the Stock Exchange when there is such a buoyant movement as now appears in quotations.

If the Arbuckles have acquired the interest in Sugar Trust shares which the Street calculates, it means a quick disposal of the coffee-sugar war, in which there has been no profit for either side.

One circumstance lending color to the representation that the Messrs. Arbuckle are to turn up as allies instead of opponents of the Sugar Trust appears in the fact that representatives of the two powerful interests are known to have been recently exchanging visits at one another's homes.

COMPARED WITH FEB. 15.

In the following table are shown Stock Exchange prices for about 100 conspicuous stocks at the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday compared with the figures which ruled on Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, and the low points since touched—there also being presented the net changes which have taken place, comparing yesterday's final quotations with those of Feb. 15:

	Feb. 15.	Low. Since.	Close Yesterday.	Change Since Feb. 15.
Am. Cotton Oil	20¾	15½	18¼	−2½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	76¾	66	72	−4¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	8½	6½	11½	+3
Am. Spir. Mfg. pf	20½	16	26½	+6
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138⅝	107½	129⅜	−9¼
Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	113⅛	103	110⅝	−2½
Am. Tobacco	92	86	108	+16
Atch., Top. & S. F.	13	10½	11¾	−1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf	31¾	22⅞	27¼	−4½
Baltimore & Ohio	17	15½	17	
Brook. Rap. Tran.	41¼	35	39¾	−1½
Brook. Union Gas	122	106	115	−7
Canada Southern	55¼	44½	48⅝	−6⅝
Canadian Pacific	88¼	72	82¼	−6
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	17¼	20	−3⅜
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	102½	85⅞	96⅞*	−5⅝
Chi. Great Western	13⅛	9½	11⅝	−1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	31⅞	23	*25	−6⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95⅜	83¼	91⅝	−3¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	149	140	142	−7
Ch. & Northwestern	128⅝	113¾	122⅜	−6¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	91⅝	80	88⅞	−2¾
Ch. Term. Trans. pf	30	26¼	27⅝	−2⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	35¼	25	29¼	−6
Clev., L. & Wheel.	16⅛	11¼	12⅞	−3¼
Colorado F. & I.	23⅜	17	20	−3⅜
Consolidated Gas	193⅛	167	183	−10⅛
Consolidated Ice	34	27¼	33	−1
Consolidated Ice pf	91	81	*86½	−4½
Del. & Hudson	112½	104	108	−4½
Den. & Rio G. pf	51	40	45	−6
Erie	15	11	12½	−2½
Erie 1st pf	42	29¼	34⅜	−7⅝
General Electric	38¼	29¼	34⅝	−3⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	36¼	15⅝	20⅝	−15⅝
Illinois Central	105⅛	96	100⅛	−5
Iowa Central	9	7¼	*8¼	−¾
Iowa Central pf	33	25	28	−5
Kan. City, P. & G.	23¼	15	18¼	−5¼
Laclede Gas	43⅝	37¼	44⅞	+1¼
Lake Erie & West.	17¾	12½	*14	−3¾
Lake Erie & W. pf	75	66	71	−4
Louis. & Nash.	60	44	50⅝	−9⅜
Manhattan Con.	117⅛	91	98⅝	−18⅝
Metropolitan St. Ry.	162	125¼	145	−17
Michigan Central	113	99½	104	−9
Minn. & St. L.	30⅝	24	26	−4⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅛	10	11	−2⅛
Mo., K. & T. pf	38⅞	28⅜	34	−4⅞
Missouri Pacific	33⅞	22	28⅞	−4⅞
National Lead Co.	35⅝	26¼	31	−4⅝
Nat. Lead Co. pf	109	99	103⅛	−5⅞
New Jersey Central	96⅞	86⅛	94	−2⅞
New York Central	118⅜	105	112⅝	−5¾
Norfolk & West. pf	54⅛	42½	47⅞	−6¼
Northern Pacific	26⅞	19	26⅛	−¾
Nor. Pac. pf	66⅞	56⅞	65⅛	−1¾
Ontario & Western	17⅜	13⅝	14⅞	−2½
Oregon R. R. & N.	51	40	46⅞	−4⅛
Ore. R. R. & N. pf	71	65⅛	69⅝	−1⅜
Pacific Mail	32	21	26	−6
Penn. R. R.	118⅝	110⅝	†113⅛	−5½
People's Gas, Chi.	96⅝	86⅞	94	−2⅝
P., C., C. & St. L.	45⅛	41⅜	47⅝	+2½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	70	57	65	−5
Pullman P. Car. Co.	186⅛	165	‡178	−8⅛
Reading	21⅝	15½	17⅛	−4½
Reading 1st pf	51⅝	36	41⅜	−10¼
Reading 2d pf	27⅜	18⅞	21⅞	−5½
St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	7⅝	5½	6	−1⅝
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	53⅜	45	50	−3⅜
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	20⅜	13½	16	−4⅜
St. L. & San Fran.	7⅜	6	6¼	−1⅛
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	58	52½	56⅞	−1⅛
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	27⅜	22½	26¼	−1⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	77⅞	65	72¼	−5⅝
Southern Pacific	20	12	13⅞	−6⅛
Southern Railway	9½	7	8⅝	−⅞
Southern R'way pf	32⅝	23⅜	27⅞	−4¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	24⅞	17	22⅞	−2
Texas Pacific	12⅜	8⅞	10⅛	−2¼
Third Avenue	193	155	166¾	−26¼
Union Pacific pf	61⅛	45⅞	55⅝	−5½
Union Pac., D. & G.	8¼	5⅜	6½	−1¾
U. S. Leather pf	65⅞	53⅞	61	−4⅞
U. S. Rubber	20¼	14¼	17¼	−3
U. S. Rubber pf	73	60	67⅛	−5⅞
Wabash	7⅜	6¼	7⅞	+½
Wabash pf	18⅞	14¼	16⅞	−2
West. Chi. St.	99⅝	87¼	89¼	−10⅜
West. Union Tel.	92⅞	82¼	88	−4⅞

*Bid. †Ex dividend 2½ per cent. ‡Ex dividend 2 per cent.

COAL MARKET OUTLOOK.

The May letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says:

"There has been little improvement in the anthracite market during the month of April, though near its close a little activity was displayed in New England.

"Prices have remained fairly firm throughout the month. During the first two weeks there was a tendency toward lower prices, but this was followed by a firmer market, though the demand remained very slight. The action of the Delaware and Hudson Company in naming its Spring price at Rondout has had a good effect upon the trade, since it practically determines the price and puts an end to speculation as to the possibility of lower figures to open the season.

"In the Eastern markets coal dealers anticipate difficulty in securing an adequate supply, owing to the scarcity of barges. This action of the selling companies in advancing the barge rate to 65 cents, and of the regular towing line advancing to from 70 to 90 cents from New York to Boston has stimulated buying at those points, and also caused dealers to advance retail prices, an increase of $1 per ton in New Bedford, and of 50 cents per ton in Salem, Lynn, Beverly, and other places having been announced.

"In other than the New England markets, however, there is little buying and apparently no intention to lay in any greater supply than is needed for immediate consumption. This is particularly noticeable in the New York market, where there is practically no business being done and no definite prospect of an improvement.

"In the West the situation is altogether unsatisfactory. There is a considerable quantity of unsold coal still remaining on the wharves and the stocks at other parts are all large. With a light demand in the interior and small consumption in the large cities, there is little reason for hoping that the movement of coal to Western points will be sufficient to permit of mining at a greater rate than 2,000,000 tons during the coming month."

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

Government bonds, as was to have been expected, showed strength yesterday. At the close the new 4s were 1½ points above Saturday's closing. The old 4s, registered, were the only active Government issues yesterday, advancing on sales 1¼ per cent. Spanish 4s, on the foreign Bourses, advanced fractionally because of the general belief abroad in the early termination of the war.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

There were no announcements of engagements of gold for importation yesterday, but the exchange market showed further weakness, actual rates declining. The London houses quoted their advices as expecting further withdrawals of gold for shipment to the United States, and in local exchange market circles it is generally believed that the inward flow of the yellow metal will be resumed again at an early date.

WALL STREET HOPEFULNESS.

Wall Street found some reason for enthusiasm yesterday in a newly born belief that there is to be no necessity for a Government loan. Commodore Dewey's brilliant victory at Manila created a widespread confidence in the early settlement of the Spanish war, and following this line of theory it was argued that there would be no reason for a two-hundred-million-dollar bond issue. Wall Street is nothing if not radical. It goes half way in nothing—especially not in its optimism.

GRANGERS ACTIVE AND STRONG.

All the Granger stocks were notably active and strong yesterday, although there was some disappointment manifested over St. Paul's failure to get up again to its early high figure. At the opening St. Paul sold at 92, and although there were over 65,000 shares of the stock dealt in during the day, it did not get back to that price again. The stock, however, made a net gain of nearly 4 points. Burlington was somewhat less active, having about 45,000 shares to its credit. Its net gain was equal to that of St. Paul. It sold as high as 97 early in the day, and, like St. Paul, did not again get above that figure. Rock Island, on the contrary, was strongest at the close, when it sold up almost to 89. Nearly 35,000 shares of the latter stock were traded in, and its net gain was greater than those of St. Paul and Burlington. Neither of the Vanderbilt Grangers were very active, Omaha having less than 900 shares to its credit, while Northwest figured for only 6,000 shares. Both of the stocks, however, made gains of about 4 points.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made a gain of 2 points yesterday, selling up close to 40. Much of the buying was done by inside interests. The company's large earnings and prospects of big business throughout the Summer are said to have attracted the attention of strong interest which have already been associated with ex-Gov. Flower in other properties with which he is identified. Much of the recent buying of the stock is understood to have been for the account of these men. One member of the Executive Board of the Standard Oil Trust is credited with having been a very large buyer.

SCARCITY OF STOCKS.

In some quarters yesterday there was shown a notable absence of stock for sale, and in many instances substantial advances were made on comparatively light transactions. In the case of Lackawanna and Western sales of 100 full shares of the stock advanced the price nearly 8 points. Four hundred shares of Third Avenue brought about a three-point rise in that stock. St. Paul preferred advanced nearly 2 points on sales amounting to less than 300 shares. A gain of nearly 10 points was made by Pullman on sales of 500 shares, and 850 shares of Omaha pushed that stock up over 4 points. Panhandle common gained 4½ points on the sale of 100 shares, and the preferred advanced 5 points on sales of 250 shares. One hundred shares of Spirits preferred put that stock up 1½ points, while 100 shares of Iowa Central preferred advanced its price 2¾ points. Instances like these were common throughout the market, illustrating the scarcity of the comparatively inactive stocks.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday.

***

Increase of $42,153 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for March.

Additional first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf amounting to $4,850,000 listed in London.

Coinage at the Philadelphia Mint during April valued at $5,465,696.

Increase of $28,591 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus earnings for March.

Holiday on the London Stock Exchange.

Heavy transactions in Government bonds.

Advance of 2¼ points in gold premium at Madrid to 62.30 against 59¼ a week ago and 49.70 two weeks ago.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on West Chicago Street Railway.

Increase of 10,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago last week as compared with the previous week, and increase of 25,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Price lists of rubber goods for 1898 average about 5½ per cent. higher than those of last year.

APRIL TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business April 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,018,432,652, an increase for the month of $9,716,301. This increase in the debt is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash on hand, and the decrease in the cash is due to war expenditures.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,367,010; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity $1,280,680; debt bearing no interest, $385,595,584. Total, $1,234,243,274. This amount, however, does not include $564,306,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the Treasury is recapitulated as follows: Gold, $217,190,135; silver, $512,894,282; paper, $70,526,048; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $30,507,395. Total, $831,117,862, against which there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to $615,307,240, leaving the net cash balance in the Treasury $215,810,622.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures issued to-day shows that during April the receipts from all sources aggregated $33,012,943, and the expenditures $44,314,062. This deficit of over $11,000,000 was caused by increased expenditures on account of war preparations. Independent of this the receipts and expenditures, it is said, would have been about equal. The receipts from customs during April fell off about $10,000,000, said to have been due to fear of capture and confiscation by Spanish vessels.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that on April 30 the amount of National bank notes in circulation was $226,030,136, an increase for the month of $1,632,117 and a decrease for the year of $6,772,108. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $194,138,732, an increase for the month of $2,527,132, and a decrease for the year of $14,629,817. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $31,891,404, a decrease for the month of $895,005, and an increase for the year of $7,857,709. The amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $217,182,650, and to secure public deposits, $27,994,590.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The rise which made its appearance last week in the market for outside securities generally developed yesterday into a boom in a few of the promient stocks there dealt in. Standard Oil opened 10 points higher than the closing figures of Saturday, and it sold up nearly 5 points more in the transactions which followed, making at the end of business the substantial gain of over 14 points for the day. Glucose common had also a gain of 5 points, and there was greater general activity in the entire list than for a long time past. The whole market showed improvement, and there were many confident expressions that the improvement would result in continued better prices.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3
New Orleans Traction pf	9	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex. div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	87	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	54	57½
Union Ferry bonds	99	101

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam preferred	64	66
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100½	101½
Columbus Gas	80	85
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	310
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co., (Chi.,) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf	142	149
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80½	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	76
Glucose common	44¼	45
Glucose preferred	95	96½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	83	86
Lorillard Company pf	110	113
Malt common	22	23
Malt preferred	70½	72
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf	80	82
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	374	375
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82¼
Wagner Car Company	156	158
Worthington Pump pf., ex div	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 26 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,030.04 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .20.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .13, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .65, 200 Mexican at .15, 500 Mount Rosa at .12, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, 300 Savage at .16, and 500 Utah at .07.

On the Mining Exchange, 25,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02½@.01⅞, cash; 3,900 Anaconda at .39@.38½, 16,000 Anchoria Leland at .64@.61@.64¾, 47,300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07⅝@.08⅛@.08; 245,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼@.006, buyer 30, to .005; 6,000 Elkton at .69, seller 10; 10,000 Garfield Gr. at .05½@.06, 4,100 Golden Fleece at .30@.21½@.30, 35,000 Gold Magnet at .003¾@.005, buyer 30; 500 Havana at .75@.75¼, 1,000 Isabella at .20¼, 45,000 Jefferson at .03⅛@.03¼@.03⅛, 11,000 Justine at .04½@.02¼, 700 Lillie at .81@.83, 5,400 Mollie Gibson at .20@.20⅜@.20, 5,000 Mount Rosa at .11⅛, 85,000 Old Gold at .003½@.003¾, 10,000 Pilgrim at .003¼, 1,000 Portland at .84¾@.85, 1,000 St. F. Cariboo at 2.38½@2.50, 146,000 Sentinel at .01, buyer 30, to .01½, buyer 60, to .007½@.01⅛, buyer 60; 13,000 Union at .10⅛@.10¼@.10; 6,000 Work at .02¼@.02⅝, and 500 Yukon at .14, buyer 30.

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The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Saturday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.75	1.00	.75	1.00
Alta	.15	..	.15	..
Belcher	.12	..	.12	..
Best & Belcher	.28	..	.28	..
Breece	.38	.47	.38	.47
Brunswick	.18	.15	.18	.15
Chrysolite	.09	.18	.09	.18
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.57	..	.57	..
Deadwood	.65	..	.65	..
Enterprise Mining Co.	.45	..	.45	..
Father De Smet	.17	.22	.17	.22
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.20	..
Horn Silver	1.20	1.50	1.20	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kingston & P. Iron	.18	.22	.18	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.06	..	.06	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.10	..	.10	..
Ophir	.35	..	.35	..
Potosi	.18	..	.18	..
Savage	.15	..	.15	..
Standard Cons	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Union Cons	.14	..	.14	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.09	..	.09	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	1.10	..	1.00
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.08	..	..
Belcher	.10	..	.10	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.25	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Cons	.11	..	.13	.15
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.13	..	.15	..
Crown Point	..	..	.05	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	..	.55	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.02	..	.02	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	..
Eureka Cons	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	.45	..	.45	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.10	..	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.40	..	.41	.55
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.08	..	.08	.10
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	.16
Mexican	.10	..	.10	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.75	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.35	..	.35	..
Occidental	.90	..	.90	..
Plymouth	.12	..	.12	..
Potosi	.20	..	.20	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.60	..	.60	..
Standard	1.60	..	1.55	..
Small Hopes	.75	..	.80	..
Union Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Utah	.04	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.05	..	.05	..
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.19	..
Alamo	..	.03	..	..
Anaconda	.26	..	.26	..
Cripple Creek Con	.07	.09	.07	..
Creede & Crip. Creek	.02	.05	.02	..
Golden Fleece	.15	..	.15	..
Isabella	.18	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	.26	.20	.28
Mount Rosa	.05	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.05	..
Portland	.78	..	.80	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	..	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alamo	.01⅞	.02	.02	.02½
American Flag	.05	.10	.08	.10
Anaconda	..	..	.38½	.40
Cripple Creek Cons	.07¾	.08¼	.07¾	.08¼
Cannon Ball	.004½	.006	.004¾	.006
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06¼	.05½	.06¼
Golden Fleece	.23	.25	.22	.30
Gold Magnet	.003	.004	.002	.004
Havana	..	..	.75	.76
Isabella	.20¼	.21½	.20	.22
Japan	2.50	5.00	..	..
Jefferson	.03	.03½	.02½	.04
Justine	.02⅜	.03⅜	.02¼	.03½
Lillie	.81	.85	.80½	..
Mount Rosa	.11⅛	.12½	.11	.12½
Old Gold	.003	.005	.003	.008
Pilgrim	.003	.006	.003	.006
Portland	.82	..	.82	.87
Rocky Mountain	..	.16½	..	..
Sentinel	.006¼	.007	.007¼	.008
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	.10½	.11½	.09½	.10½
Work	.02¼	.03¼	.02¼	.03¼
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.14

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
3d week April	$37,027	$38,236	$13,086
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for March—			
Gross	638,356	526,786	556,804
Op. expenses	370,465	298,128	327,846
Net	267,890	228,657	228,958
Fixed charges	213,066	202,424	202,640
Surplus	54,828	26,232	26,318
Net 9 months	2,612,879	2,105,826	2,481,958
Surplus 9 months	702,639	343,277	721,663
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for March—			
Gross	1,854,195	1,694,952	1,580,930
Op. expenses	1,292,396	1,175,806	1,119,755
Net	561,799	519,646	461,175
Gross 9 months	16,490,677	15,458,213	15,606,119
Net 9 months	5,550,789	5,070,228	5,543,099
MEXICAN CENTRAL for March—			
Gross	1,186,509	1,145,263	870,400
Op. expenses	802,169	743,749	540,973
Net	384,340	401,514	329,427
Net 3 months	912,419	1,111,423	866,713
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for March—			
Gross	310,915	291,658	262,814
Op. expenses	187,065	169,934	165,510
Net	123,850	121,724	97,304
For three months:			
Gross	889,276	809,874	742,467
Net	306,578	326,572	279,443
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for March—			
Gross earnings	35,734	27,162	33,378
Op. expenses	17,725	17,390	19,840
Net earnings	18,008	9,772	13,538
Other income	64	109	
Total	18,072	9,881	13,538
Fixed charges, taxes, &c.	17,898	14,081	14,222
Surplus	173	*4,200	*684
For nine months ended March 31:			
Gross earnings	315,295	303,912	373,850
Op. expenses	177,743	172,672	176,668
Net earnings	137,552	131,289	197,182
Other income	2,272	2,574	
Total	139,824	133,814	197,182
Char's, taxes, &c.	138,534	126,740	128,006
Surplus	1,289	7,074	69,177
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for March—			
Gross	97,774	99,290	47,555
Op. ex. and taxes	66,850	62,591	37,900
Net	30,924	36,699	9,655
Interest	5,833		
Surplus	25,091	36,699	
From July 1:			
Gross	962,521	722,148	
Net	362,542	161,485	
Surplus	310,042	161,485	
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	666,908	614,196	628,913
Op. expenses	490,792	502,672	477,135
Net	176,116	111,524	141,778
Other income	2,300	41,385	66,333
Total income	178,416	152,909	208,111
Charges	226,283	205,132	177,905
Deficit	47,867	52,867	*30,206

*Deficit. (Rio Grande Southern.) *Surplus. (Western New York & Pennsylvania.)

Cremation Company Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Cremation Company, (Limited,) was held yesterday afternoon at the offices, 62 East Houston Street. The following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Louis Lange, Dr. W. A. Berendsohn, Dr. Alexander Berghans, Dr. Albert T. Brockway, Dr. C. L. Bruns, S. Berendsohn, Charles Dlouhy, C. W. C. Dreher, Richard Hoffner, Emil W. Klappert, Henry T. Lucas, D. W. Craig, and Adam Trillick.

Additional Banks of Deposit.

The Banking Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office in the City Hall and added these banks to those already designated as banks of deposit: The Produce Exchange Trust Company, the Bronx Borough Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Yorkville Bank, and the Market and Fulton Bank.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, MAY 5TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Supreme Court.)
100 shs. Reading Company, common.
$3,000 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bds. of 1907.
(By order of executor.)
$1,200 N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. Consol. Deb. 4 p. c. Certfs.
$1,000 Housatonic R. R. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$3,000 Cannelton Coal Co. of West Va., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R.
2 shs. Cannelton Coal Co. of West Va.
3 shs. Saratoga and Schenectady R. R. Co.
3 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
3 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
12 shs. Bank of State of New York.
1 shr. Merchants' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
1 shr. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
1 shr. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
1 shr. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Paterson and Hudson River R. R. Co.
4 shs. Paterson and Ramapo R. R.
75 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of Conn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
500 shs. Interstate Land and Canal Co. Prefd.
500 shs. Interstate Land and Canal Co., common.
12,500 shs. Gold Creek, Nev., Mining Co. (Hypd.)
6,250 shs. Gold Creek, Nev., Townsite Co. (Hypd.)
31,250 shs. Gold Creek, Nev., Consld. Lodes Co. (Hypd.)
$12,000 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 11, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$12,000 Acceptance of Municipal Invest. Co., dated Jan'y 13, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$11,000 Acceptance of H. G. Ganson, dated Jan'y 17, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$14,500 Acceptance of C. B. Harris, dated Jan'y 17, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$6,600 Acceptance of T. E. Sanders, dated Jan'y 18, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$11,000 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 17, 1898, 20 days' sight.
$5,000 Draft of Henry Baker, dated Octr. 6, 1897, drawn on Washington Loan and Trust Co.
$14,500 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 20th, 1898, 20 days' sight.
1 shr. Chemical National Bank.
200 shs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R'way Co. (Guar. Trust Co. Temp. Receipt.)
10 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
75 shs. 42d Street, Manhattanville & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, May 3, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
110 shares Phoenix National Bank, $20 each.
$1,000 American Lithographic Co. 1st mortgage 5 p. c. Gold Bond, due on or before Jan. 1, 1921.
799 shares Orchard Land Co., Limited, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty Street.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MUTUAL BANK
at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$973,[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$34,844.62	
Due from approved reserve agents	96,642.43	
		131,487.05
Other real estate		35,817.00
Stocks and bonds		23,072.50
Specie		25,386.85
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		62,030.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$90,345.57	
Other items carried as cash	3,152.64	
		93,498.21
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and Fixtures		8,500.00
		$1,353,939.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	80,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	22,748.49
Due depositors	1,051,191.47
	$1,353,939.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of The Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of May, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOMAS B. ROBERTSON,
Notary Public, (85,) New York Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

United States Rubber Company.
New Brunswick, N. J., April 14th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, April 22d, 1898, and will reopen May 18th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 3d, and reopen on Monday, June 6th, 1898.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1898.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND 135TH ST.
New York, April 25, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 10, 1898.

The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.

Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 11. GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, the tenth day of May, 1898, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, East 26th Street.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, April 28, to Wednesday, May 11.

JAMES C. YOUNG,
Secretary.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MALTBY, HENLEY CO., for the purpose of electing four Directors and the transacting of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 20 Warren St., New York, on MONDAY, May 9th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

C. B. ROGERS, President.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 2 Beaver Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1898, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election. STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 25, 1898.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK, April 27th, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Park Company will be held at the offices of the company, 41 Park Row, New York, on Tuesday, May 10th, 1898, at 12 o'clock.

GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on May 25th, 1898. The transfer books will close in New York on May 14th, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen May 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY,
Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
18 Broadway, New York, May 2, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 45.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of ten cents per share on its capital stock, payable May 20th, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed from May 10th to 20th. S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, April 26, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on May 1, 1898.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF
DANIEL O'DELL & CO.,
80 Broadway, New York, April 30, 1898.

Mr. CHARLES E. TITUS has been admitted to membership in our firm to-day.

D. O'DELL & Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 2, 1898.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	101	38	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	......
18⅛	18¼	460	American Cotton Oil	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+1½
71	73	141	Am. Cotton Oil pf	72	72	72	72	+2
11	11¼	2,285	American Spirits Mfg	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+⅝
26	27½	145	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	26½	28½	26½	26½	+1½
129¼	129⅝	106,701	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	127	130	126⅝	129⅝	+5⅝
109½	110½	180	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110	111	110	110⅝	......
..	91	6	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	......
106½	107	21,150	American Tobacco	104⅝	108	103½	108	+5⅛
115½	117	110	Am. Tobacco pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+⅞
84	86	158	Ann Arbor pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	......
11⅞	12	3,215	At., T. & S. F	11⅛	11⅞	11	11⅞	+1
27⅝	27¾	16,111	At., T. & S. F. pf	26⅝	27⅝	26¼	27⅝	+2⅛
16⅝	17	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	16	17	16	17	+1⅛
6⅛	7	1,080	B. & O Southw. pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅞
2⅝	2⅞	940	Bay State Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
89⅝	89⅞	14,835	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88¼	89⅞	88¼	89⅞	+1⅞
115	118	825	Brooklyn Union Gas	113	115	113	115	+2⅛
48⅛	48⅜	695	Canada Southern	49	49	48	48⅜	+1⅞
82⅛	82⅜	400	Canadian Pacific	82⅛	82⅛	82	82⅛	+⅜
12	12⅛	1,000	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	+1
19⅞	20	3,945	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅜	20¼	19¼	20	+1⅛
96⅝	96⅜	45,421	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	95	97	94½	96⅜	+3⅜
11⅛	11⅞	5,255	Chicago Great West	11	11⅞	11	11⅞	+1
8	9	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8	8	8	8	+1
91⅝	91¾	64,935	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89½	92	89½	91⅝	+3⅜
142	143½	246	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	142	142½	142	142	+1⅛
122¼	122⅜	6,195	Chi. & Northw	121	122⅜	120⅝	122⅜	+3⅞
88⅝	89	83,275	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	86½	88⅞	86	88⅞	+3⅞
27½	29	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	......
29⅛	29½	740	C., C., C. & St. L	29	29½	28⅞	29½	+1⅜
12⅝	12⅞	2,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+⅝
48	50	800	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	45	47	45	47	−1
20½	22	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	+2⅛
5⅞	6⅛	805	C. & H. C., all in. pd	6	6¼	6	6¼	+1⅛
6⅜	7	300	Col., H. V. & Tol	6½	6½	6½	6½	+1⅛
181	183	2,660	Consolidated Gas	176	183	176	183	+8
32½	33	20	Consolidated Ice	33	33	33	33	......
106½	108⅝	649	Del. & Hudson	108	108½	108	108	+⅜
152	..	210	Del., Lack. & West	151	152	151	152	+7⅞
44⅝	45	1,060	Denver & R. G. pf	44	45	44	45	+2½
12½	12⅝	800	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	+1
34¼	34½	1,375	Erie 1st pf	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+2⅛
16⅝	17	100	Erie 2d pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
34	34¼	4,675	General Electric	33	34⅝	32¼	34⅝	+2
20	..	100	Hawaiian Sugar	20½	20½	20½	20½	−3⅛
100½	101	916	Illinois Central	99⅝	100⅝	99½	100⅝	+1⅜
27	30	100	Iowa Central pf	28	28	28	28	+2⅜
18	18¼	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+½
44½	44⅝	2,950	Laclede Gas	44¼	45⅝	44	44½	+½
84	87	100	Laclede Gas pf	85	85	85	85	......
70	72	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	71	71	71	71	+½
..	180½	30	Lake Shore ctfs	180	180	180	180	......
40	50	35	Long Island	42	42	42	42	......
50¼	50⅜	20,925	Louisville & Nashville	49	51⅛	48⅞	50⅜	+3
98½	98⅝	10,489	Manhattan Con	96	98⅞	96	98½	+3⅛
144⅞	145	16,195	Metropolitan St. Ry	143	145	142½	145	+5⅛
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs	1½	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
103¾	104½	181	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	+2½
25	27	100	Minn. & St. L	26	26	26	26	+1
80	..	33	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	......
51	53	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	50½	52	50½	50½	+½
11	11½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+¼
33⅝	34	1,970	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32½	34	32½	34	+2⅜
28⅝	29	8,340	Missouri Pacific	28	28⅞	27½	28⅞	+2⅞
26½	28	100	Mobile & Ohio	27	27	27	27	+2
32	33	2,060	National Lead Co	30	31¼	30	31	+1½
103½	106	70	National Lead Co. pf	105	105	103½	103½	......
17	18¼	237	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	+2
93½	94	650	New Jersey Central	94½	94⅝	94	94	+½
112⅝	112⅞	11,396	New York Central	112	112⅝	111¼	112⅝	+2⅜
12½	14	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	......
..	..	10	N. Y., Lack. & West	120	120	120	120	......
28	30	25	N. Y., S. & W. pf., ctfs	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	......
47⅝	48	2,240	Norfolk & West. pf	46	48⅛	46	47⅝	+2½
5½	5⅝	2,504	North American	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅜
26⅜	26½	24,682	Northern Pacific	25⅞	26½	25	26⅜	+2⅛
65⅝	66	82,962	Northern Pacific pf	64	65⅞	64	65⅝	+2⅜
14⅝	14⅞	2,260	Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
28½	30	520	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	27½	29	27½	28⅝	+1⅜
46	47	420	Oregon R. & Nav	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	+2⅜
69	70	640	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	67	69⅝	67	69⅝	+2⅜
25⅞	26	3,060	Pacific Mail	23⅝	26	23⅝	26	+4
..	..	1,412	Penn. R. R	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝	115⅝	+1¾
113	113½	700	Penn. R. R., ex div	113	113½	113	113½	+2
93⅞	94	12,010	People's Gas, Chicago	92½	94⅛	92½	94	+2⅝
45	47½	110	P., C., C. & St. Louis	47½	47½	47½	47½	+4½
62½	64	250	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	64	65	64	65	+5
177½	178½	610	Pull. P. C. Co., ex div	175¼	178	175¼	178	+9½
17⅝	17½	2,391	Reading	17	17⅝	17	17½	+2⅛
41	41½	4,230	Reading 1st pf	40½	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
21⅛	21½	1,100	Reading 2d pf	21	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+¼
6	6⅝	500	St. J. & G. I	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+1½
50	52	820	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50	50⅛	50	50	+2⅜
16	17	820	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	15¼	16	15¼	16	......
6⅛	6⅜	380	St. L. & S. F	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	......
56⅛	57	123	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56½	56⅝	56	56⅝	......
25⅞	26¼	985	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25⅛	26	25⅛	26	+1½
4⅛	5	25	St. Louis Southw	5	5	5	5	
10	10½	425	St. Louis Southw. pf	9½	10	9½	10	+1
130	133	8	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	130	130	130	130	......
72⅜	72½	850	St. Paul & Omaha	72½	72¼	72	72¼	+4⅞
13⅛	14¼	500	Southern Pacific	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅜
8⅛	8½	715	Southern Railway	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅜
27⅝	27⅞	6,480	Southern Railway pf	27	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+1⅜
22⅛	22½	8,010	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20½	22½	20⅛	22⅛	+2¼
10⅛	10⅜	2,100	Texas Pacific	10⅛	10½	10	10½	+⅜
167	170	400	Third Avenue	162½	166½	162½	166½	+3
21⅛	21⅜	8,310	Union Pacific	20	21⅜	20	21⅜	+2¼
55½	55⅝	60,924	Union Pacific pf	54½	55⅝	54	55⅝	+2⅞
6⅛	6½	4,290	U. P., D. & G., t. r	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅞
6	6½	300	United States Leather	6	6	6	6	+¼
61⅜	62	2,295	U. S. Leather pf	59½	61	59½	61	+2½
17	18	275	United States Rubber	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½	+½
67¼	68½	133	U. S. Rubber pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	......
6⅞	7	1,550	Wabash	6⅞	7½	6⅞	7½	+¾
16⅜	16⅞	3,120	Wabash pf	16¼	16⅞	16	16⅞	+1½
..	..	800	West Chicago Street	89	89½	89	89½	+1½
88	88½	4,436	Western Union Tel	87⅝	88	87	88	+1⅜
1⅞	2	550	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2	2¼	2	2	......
9¾	10⅝	200	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
Sales		625,078						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	D. M. & Ft. D	11½	14	Nat. St. 1st pf	58	83
4s, r., 1907	107	108	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½	Detroit Gas	48	51	New Cent. C	6¼	7½
4s, r., 1925	119	120	Dul., S. S. & A	2¼	4	N. Y. & N. H	184	190
4s, c., 1925, ex d	119½	120	D., S. S. & A. pf	4½	5¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, r., 1904	109⅝	110⅝	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	117	125	1st pf	60	70
5s, c., 1904, ex d	109⅝	110⅝	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	104	108	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅝	..	Eighth Avenue	300	330	2d pf	30	32
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	Ev. & T. H	18	22	N. Y., S. & W., cts	11	13
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..	Ev. & T. H. pf	37	42	*Norfolk So	62	66
			*Flint & P. M	9	11	Nor. & West	12	14½
Alb. & Sus	180	..	*F. & P. M. pf	32	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
American Coal	110	140	Ft. W. & R. G	5	12	*Omaha & St. L	5	8
Am. Dist. Tel	..	23	Gt. Nor. pf	147	155	Ont. Mining	3½	5
Am. Express	122	130	Green Bay & W	30	40	Ore. S. L	29	29½
Ann Arbor	11	13	*Harlem	322	340	Penn. Coal	330	..
Boston A. L. pf	100	105	Homestake	42	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev	⅞	1¼
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3⅝	4⅝	Ill. Cent. l. l	90	96	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
			Ill. Steel Co	47	50	P., Ft. W. & C	166	..
Buff., R. & P	20	30½	Iowa Central	8¼	8½	*Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
Buff., R. & P. pf	59	65	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	1¼	3½
*Bur., C. R. & N	60	75	Kanawha & Mich	4	6	Quicksilver pf	2½	10
Chi. & Alton	155	..	Keokuk & D. M	3	4½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Chi. & Alton pf	166	..	K. & D. M. pf	12	15	R., W. & O	117	118
Chi. & E. Ill	49	53	Keokuk & West	32	35	*Rio Grande W	23	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105	107	Kingston & Pem	1	10	Rio G. W. pf	50	60
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	18	24	L. E. & W	14	15	St. P. & Duluth	..	24
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	25	30	Lake Shore	..	182½	St. P. & D. pf	..	80
Chi. & N. W. pf	171	173	*Mah. Coal R	128	..	St. P. & O. pf	140	150
Chi. Term. Trans	8	9	*Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115	Sil. bullion certfs	56½	57½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	71	..	Manhattan Beach	4	8	Sixth Avenue	200	210
			Md. Coal pf	40	55	Standard R. & T	4	4¼
Cleve. & Pitts	167	..	Mexican Central	4	5	*T. P. Land Tr	6	6½
Col. C. & I. Dev	⅛	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	5	..	Tol. & O. C	..	25
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3				Tol. & O. C. pf	..	45
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	14	..	*Twin City R. T	..	22
C., H. V. & T. pf	17	25				U. S. Express	38	41
Com. Cable	160	180	Minn. Iron	62	65	Wells-F. Express	118	120
Consol. Coal	38	..	Morris & Essex	170¼	175	West. Union Beef	3	4½
Consol. Ice pf	86½	88	*N., C. & St. L	60	78	Wis. Central	1½	4
Den. & R. G	11	12	National Starch	4⅝	5	Wis. Central pf	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,500,100	$167,400	$31,800	$167,400	$105,000	$2,561,000
Colonial	100,000	706,700	12,800	67,606	101,000	......	777,100
Columbia	300,000	1,857,000	147,000	142,000	139,000	......	1,916,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,200,800	68,900	89,000	253,000	......	1,520,960
14th Street	100,000	721,800	17,700	130,300	163,600	......	958,700
Franklin Nat.	200,000	866,000	120,000	25,000	400,000	......	1,140,000
Gansevoort	200,000	669,100	9,800	57,600	55,100	3,500	524,000
Hamilton	200,000	1,158,900	68,400	108,900	85,000	......	1,230,100
Hide & Leather	500,000	2,102,600	315,400	60,700	172,300	......	1,674,200
Home	100,000	511,800	33,100	47,600	51,600	22,400	593,400
Hudson River	200,000	1,133,000	28,000	72,000	154,000	......	1,121,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,374,000	66,600	75,700	76,100	100,000	1,596,000
Mutual	200,000	989,500	26,500	98,100	217,600	1,600	990,100
19th Ward	100,000	582,000	25,800	98,600	109,900	6,800	815,900
Plaza	100,000	1,180,400	28,000	141,200	66,400	......	1,205,100
Riverside	100,000	704,100	7,800	37,800	71,500	......	679,800
State	100,000	1,310,000	95,000	43,000	87,000	139,000	1,452,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,133,700	50,400	83,700	76,600	76,200	1,415,300
23d Ward	100,000	666,100	22,900	77,900	49,600	95,200	815,600
Union Square	200,000	2,084,400	55,200	196,900	197,900	......	2,336,600
Yorkville	100,000	1,134,800	109,400	74,200	98,400	......	1,195,400
Astor National	300,000	1,039,400	110,800	140,000	58,900	......	1,005,400
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,044,000	33,600	61,200	108,500	85,000	1,149,600
Broadway	100,000	1,178,700	27,100	124,900	189,100	......	1,313,200
Brooklyn	300,000	1,292,000	81,800	49,800	177,800	37,600	1,382,200
Eighth Ward	100,000	256,800	10,000	17,700	49,000	10,000	282,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	548,400	26,000	21,500	47,500	24,800	509,800
Fulton	200,000	942,600	57,100	38,100	72,700	......	805,100
Kings County	150,000	611,300	38,900	29,600	73,500	......	578,800
Manuf's' Nat.	252,000	2,080,600	195,400	231,500	457,100	......	2,528,500
Mechanics'	500,000	2,291,100	88,500	137,600	156,200	......	2,110,100
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	886,100	40,800	28,900	62,100	18,700	839,700
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,411,000	215,000	211,000	689,000	82,000	3,791,000
National City	300,000	2,159,000	86,000	363,000	442,000	193,000	2,769,000
North Side	100,000	1,347,300	10,500	51,600	53,400	......	1,282,800
People's	100,000	783,800	44,000	40,300	92,300	63,400	900,300
Queens County (L. I. City)	100,000	1,535,800	228,500	301,700	276,200	114,100	2,267,800
Schermerhorn	100,000	593,800	28,100	19,300	117,000	......	606,600
17th Ward	100,000	391,700	6,700	36,700	113,400	......	379,000
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,062,400	95,800	15,500	235,000	11,000	965,000
26th Ward	100,000	357,700	12,700	21,100	32,000	77,900	399,900
Union	100,000	284,400	6,400	12,700	31,900	50,000	247,300
Wallabout	100,000	467,600	16,800	38,900	59,600	54,300	509,400
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,869,400	133,900	227,300	394,500	310,500	4,048,000
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,185,600	101,600	64,900	151,400	214,300	1,992,000
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,610,400	60,900	54,900	209,800	......	1,323,900
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	932,600	28,700	68,500	132,500	101,800	904,100
1st Nat., H'b'ken	110,000	1,493,900	106,800	26,400	128,700	156,700	1,400,500
2d Nat., H'b'ken	125,000	721,600	48,100	30,300	54,900	40,500	701,900
Bank of S. I.	25,000	421,200	13,400	15,600	54,200	700	468,200
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	546,900	15,800	19,800	126,800	......	556,000
Totals	$9,012,000	$60,342,900	$3,478,200	$4,249,400	$7,545,000	$2,196,000	$64,425,100

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 15, 1897. $162,900 decrease, reserve.

The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
40......85½
10,000......87
At, T & S F gen 4s
150,000......86⅛
10,000......86⅞
5,000......87
15,000......87⅛
8,000......87¼
1,000......87⅛
15,000......87⅛
2,000......87⅛
10,000......87⅛
5,000......87⅛
9,000......87¼
15,000......87⅛
5,000......87⅛
500......87¼
18,000......87⅛
8,000......87⅛
20,000......87⅛
7,000......87⅛
22,000......87⅛
20,000......87⅛
21,000......87⅛
2,000......87⅛
54,000......88
6,000......87¾
6,000......88
10,000......87⅞
7,000......88
Adjustment 4s
18,000......59⅝
20,000......59⅞
30,000......59⅝
28,000......59⅞
155,000......60
500......60
40,000......60⅛
5,000......59⅞
12,000......60
2,000......59⅞
5,000......59⅞
5,000......59⅞
20,000......60
15,000......59⅞
86,000......60
10,000......60⅛
9,000......60
81,000......60⅛
48,000......60⅛
2,000......60⅛
10,000......60⅛
20,000......60⅛
12,000......60
4,000......60⅛
29,000......60⅛
65,000......60⅛
5,000......60⅛
15,000......60⅛
5,000......60⅛
30,000......60⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
2,000......100½
10,000......101
Brooklyn R T 5s
10,000......92¼
2,000......92⅛
1,000......93
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
5,000......38
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
5,000......13
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000......111½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
4,000......77
4,000......76⅝
5,000......76⅞
31,000......76⅞
2,000......77
1,000......76¾
12,000......77
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000......111
1,000s20F......111¼
1,000......111½
Chi, B & Q con 7s
2,000......114
1,000......114¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000xi......102
Chi & Erie 1st, ex int
6,000s20F......107½
10,000......108
1,000s20F......107⅝
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
1,000......100
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
8,000......105¼
5,000......105½
Chi Term Trans 4s
6,000......82
13,000......82¼
20,000......82¼
5,000......82⅝
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000......89⅝
Dul, S S & A 5s
1,000......101
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
14,000xi......108
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
2,000......109½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
14,000......68½
5,000......69
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000......87
128,000......88
Flint & P M 6s
1,000......110
1,000......111
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
5,000......78
5,000......78½
5,000......79
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
3,000xi......98½
Ind, Dec & West 1st
6,000......97

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000xi......94½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000......69½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
6,000......100
1,000......100½
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000......116
L S & Mich So 3½s
10,000......108
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000......99
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
1,000......85½
L, N A & C 1st
1,000......112⅝
Metropolitan Elev 1st
2,000......116
Met St Ry gen 5s
5,000......109
20,000......109½
3,000......110
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000......74½
7,000......74½
3,000......74½
10,000......75
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000......113
So Minn Div 6s
5,000......115½
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000xi......101
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
15,000......87
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000......59
10,000......59⅜
1,000......59½
10,000......60
1,000......60
4,000......60½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
1,000......80
Mo Pac 1st cons
5,000xi......94
3,000......94½
5,000......95
5,000......94
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000......75
Morris & Essex 7s, '71
10,000......109
Nash, C & St L con
1,000......101
N Y, S & W G M
7,000......85
5,000......86
2,000......86½
3,000......87
2,000......86⅝
1,000......87¼
5,000......88
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000......77½
2,000s20F......77
5,000......77⅛
7,000......77⅛
500......79½
5,000......78
Nor Pac 1st 6s
3,000......114½
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000......114
5,000......114⅛
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000......59
10,000......59¼
3,000......59
1,000......59¼
5,000......59⅜
5,000......59⅜
5,000......59⅜
3,000......59⅞
28,000......59⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
150,000......91⅝
5,000......92
8,000......92¼
25,000......92¼
28,000......92¼
22,000......92
31,000......92⅛
85,000......92¼
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000......107
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
2,000xi......108
5,000......102½
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000......108
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000......53½
20,000......54½
3,000......54⅛
15,000......55
2,000......54½
5,000......55
5,000......54⅞
Oregon R & N 4s
20,000......92
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
12,000......99
1,000......99½
5,000......100
Income A 5s
27,000......60
5,000......61½
10,000......62
10,000......62½
Inc B & col trust
10,000......45
Peo & Eastern 1st
7,000......74¼
2,000......75
5,000......76

Oregon Short Line 6s
25,000......120
2,000......120¼
Pitts & West 1st 4s
10,000......80
Reading Co gen 4s
7,000......80
5,000......80¼
5,000......80⅛
1,000......80⅛
12,000......80⅞
24,000......81
11,000......81¼
18,000......81
13,000......81¼
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000......80
2,000......80½
5,000......80⅞
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000......88½
2,000......88⅝
15,000......89
5,000......88⅞
15,000......89
3,000......89¼
3,000......89⅛
5,000......89⅛
St L & S F gen 6s
5,000......115½
St L & S F 2d, Class A
5,000......111
St L & S F, Southwestern Div 5s
2,000......91
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000......57½
1,000......57⅜
1,000......57
2,000......57⅞
11,000......58
2,000......58¼
1,000......58
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
11,000xi......98½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000......89½
3,000......90
Standard R & T 6s
2,000......57½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
15,000......100
1,000......99⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000......32½
10,000......32
5,000......32¼
30,000......32½
40,000......32⅛
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
8,000......80
Union Pacific 4s
53,000......92¼
6,000......92½
5,000......91⅝
5,000......92
8,000......91⅞
10,000......92
10,000......91⅞
4,000......92
5,000s3......92
10,000......92
21,000......92¼
12,000......92
28,000......92¼
86,000......92⅛
25,000......92¼
44,000......92⅛
20,000......92½
5,000b5F......92⅛
42,000......92¼
500......92
500......92½
40,000......92⅛
1,000......92⅛
12,000......92½
20,000......92⅛
54,000......92¼
12,000......92⅜
1,000......92½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
15,000......51½
21,000......51½
10,000......52
5,000......52
5,000......52⅜
5,000......52
2,000......52⅜
2,000......52⅞
2,000......52⅞
10,000......52⅝
5,000......52⅜
5,000......52⅝
5,000......52
3,000......52½
6,000......52⅞
1,000......52⅝
12,000......52⅞
20,000......52⅝
1,000c......52⅝
28,000......53
5,000......52⅝
5,000......53
5,000......52⅝
26,000......52⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000xi......105½
3,000......105
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000......77⅝
5,000......78
West Shore gtd 4s
9,000......107
Registered
1,000......106
W N Y & P inc
48,000s20F......12½
West Union col trust 5s
1,000......108
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000......38½
2,000......39
1,000......40

Total sales......$3,509,540

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Sp. Mfg	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
37,920	Am. Sug. Ref	127½	129⅝	126⅝	129½
710	Am. Tobacco	103⅞	107½	103⅞	107½
30	A., Top. & S. F	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞
480	A., T. & S. F. pf	27	27⅝	26	27⅝
960	Brook. R. T	38⅝	40	38½	40
15,850	C., Bur. & Q	95	96⅝	95	96⅝
18,620	C., Mil. & St. P	90	91⅝	90	91⅝
3,240	C., R. I. & Pac	87	88⅞	86½	88⅞
10	Chi. & Northw	121	121	121	121
20	C., St. P., M. & O	72	72	71	71
510	Gen. Electric	32½	34½	32½	34¼
1,690	Louis. & Nash	48⅞	51½	48⅞	51
1,850	Manhattan	97⅞	98⅞	96⅞	98⅞
1,610	Mo. Pacific	27⅝	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞
130	N. Y. Central	111⅞	112	111⅞	111⅞
200	Nor. Pacific	25½	26¼	25½	26
1,330	Nor. Pac. pf	64⅞	65⅝	64⅞	65⅝
40	Pacific Mail	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞
810	People's Gas	92½	94⅛	92½	94⅛
200	Reading	17	17¼	17	17¼
60	Reading 1st pf	40⅞	41	40⅞	41
40	Southern pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
220	Tenn. C. & I	20½	22½	20½	22½
90	Union Pac	20½	21	20½	21
4,850	Union Pac. pf	54½	55⅝	53⅝	55⅝
150	U. P., D. & G	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½
130	Wabash pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
240	West Union	87¼	88⅜	87	88
9,550					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$19,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛
2,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	77	77	77	77
5,000	Laclede Gas 5s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
1,000	P. & West 4s	80	80	80	80
15,000	Reading 4s	81	81¼	81	81¼
14,000	Texas Pac. 1st	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
22,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	52¼	53	52¼	53
$78,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 2.—Boston had so great an increase of activity to-day that the official record of the morning's dealings had to be enlarged. Trading was exceedingly active in Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific preferred, Atchison preferred, and the copper shares, while bond business was stimulated. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Lowell	220	222
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston & Providence		275
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	110⅝	111¼
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf	114	..
Fitchburg pf	98	99
Maine Central	122	..
Old Colony	186	187
Oregon Short Line	28½	30
West End	82	82½
West End pf	101½	102

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅞	2
Arnold	12	12½
Boston & Cripple Creek		12½
Boston & Montana	182½	183
Butte & Boston	25½	25⅞
Calumet & Hecla	520	..
Centennial	12½	12⅞
Franklin	10⅞	11
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	..
Osceola	41	41½
Pioneer, (gold)	4	5⅛
Quincy	107	108
Santa Ysabel	5	6
Tamarack	..	154
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	20¾	21

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	265	..
Dominion Coal	17⅝	18½
Dominion Coal pf	98	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	65½	66½
General Electric	34	34½
General Electric pf	85	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19½	..
Mexican Telephone	..	.60
Philadelphia Company	80	81
Pullman Palace Car	177	179
United States Oil	12½	13
Westinghouse Electric pf	20½	21

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	6½	6⅝
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26⅝	27

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The Philadelphia market was higher and more active today than it had been in a long time. The Reading group was perhaps the most spirited, although the gains here were smaller than those in other portions of the list. Pennsylvania Railroad stock advanced to 57⅜, or only 1⅜ from the highest in years. The usual half-yearly 2½ per cent. dividend was declared. The company has paid either 5 or 6 per cent. on its capital stock annually without a break since 1877, when the riots caused a temporary break.

There was large trading in Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light, and Power. The 5s reached 85, an advance of 5 since last Thursday. The traction income earners rose 1 and Union 1½. Choctaw preferred was lifted 1⅜, to 30⅜, the common rising ⅝, to 10⅝. Marsden improved fractionally. United Gas Improvement boomed 3⅛, to 110. The shareholders voted to increase the stock from $11,500,000 to $15,000,000. The additional $3,500,000 stock will go to the shareholders at par, $50, giving each holder of 100 of the old shares about 30 of the new. The company's profits in 1897 were $1,424,299, a gain of $142,141 over 1896. Welsbach Light moved up 3½, to 45½. Everything dealt in advanced, and the bulk of the gain was held to the close, which was firm.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23	23¼
Northern Pacific com., t. c	26⅛	26½
Northern Pacific pf	65⅝	65⅞
Pennsylvania	56¾	56⅞
Reading, t. c	8¾	8⅞
Reading 1st pf	20 9-16	20⅝
Reading 2d pf	10⅛	10⅜
St. Paul	91½	91⅝
Western New York and Penn	3	3½
Metropolitan Railway	144	145
Philadelphia Traction	80	80½
Baltimore Construction	22⅞	23½
Union Traction	15⅛	15⅜
Electric Storage	19½	21
Electric Storage pf	21½	23½
United Gas Improvement	109½	110
Welsbach Light	44⅞	45½
New Jersey Traction	44	45
Am. R. E. L	2	2½
Marsden	5⅞	6
Choctaw	10⅛	11
Choctaw pf	30⅜	31
Reading Gen. 4s	81	..
Electric & Pittsburg 4s	81	..
Equitable Gas 5s	103½	103⅞
Cons. T., Pitts	13	13½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf	45	45⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Biscuit led the list today; the common stock sold easily; it opened at 25, and sold heavily around 24½@24⅞, touching 25 again, and closing at 24⅞; the preferred opened at 84 and sold at 84⅞, closing at 84½. West Chicago opened at 89, broke to 87, but closed at 88½. North Chicago opened at 187½, sold off 2 points, but recovered, and closed at 186 regular and 187½ on account. Diamond Match opened at 127¼ and closed at 127. Lake Street Elevated opened at 11⅝, sold to 12, and closed there. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard Company	24½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	58
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	126⅝
National Biscuit Company common	24⅞
National Biscuit Company pf	84½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co	5½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf	31½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	32½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	45
International Packing Co	17½
International Packing Co. pf	40
Chicago City Railway	222
North Chicago Street Railroad	186⅝
West Chicago Street Railroad	88½
South Side Elevated Railroad	56
Lake Street Elevated	11¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	9¾
Street's West Stable Car Line	17

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$215,810,622
Gold reserve	181,288,136
Net silver	5,407,441
United States Notes in the Treasury	81,717,698
Treasury notes of 1890	3,102,310
Total receipts this day	1,476,966
Total receipts this month	1,476,966
Total receipts this year	342,405,916
Total expenditures this day	1,528,000
Total expenditures this month	1,528,000
Total expenditures this year	349,201,196
Deposits in National banks	29,044,464
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	111,235
Government receipts from internal revenue	986,886
Customs	444,135
Miscellaneous	45,963

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.18	.18
Alpha Con	.08	.08
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.11	.12
Best & Belcher	.28	.27
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	..	.14
Challenge Con	.12	.10
Chollar	.20	.19
Confidence	.04	.40
Con. Cal. & Va	.61	.59
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.09
Exchequer	..	.01
Gould & Curry	.21	.20
Hale & Norcross	.45	.49
Justice	..	.10
Kentuck Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.11	.11
Occidental Con	1.10	1.10
Ophir	.39	.38
Overman	.02	.02
Potosi	.23	.23
Savage	.18	.14
Sierra Nevada	.67	.66
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con	.15	.18
Utah Con	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.08	.08

Silver bars, 56½; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—Sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2⅛	1½	2
Anaconda	35	39	35	39
Anchoria	61	65	61	65
Argentum	25	26	25	27
Battle Mountain	19⅝	19¾	19	20
Consolidated	8	8⅛	7⅞	8½
Elkton	70⅝	70½	68½	68⅞
El Paso	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Gibson	22	29	21	26
Gold Coin	90½	92	89½	90
Gold King	50	55	52	55
Golden Fleece	24	26	24	26
Garfield Con	13½	15	13	13¼
Isabella	21	21½	20⅞	21½
Jefferson	2⅛	4	3	5
Lillie	82	84	80½	85
Matoa	14	15	14¼	14½
Moon Anchor	72½	72⅞	69½	70
Pharmacist	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅛
Portland	95	95½	88⅞	88⅞
Rawlings	15⅝	18	15⅛	18
Rosa	12	12¼	11⅛	12
Union	10⅛	10⅞	10	10¼
Work	2½	2⅞	2¼	2⅞

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB SIMMONS.—Judge Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Lewis Abrams receiver in supplementary proceedings for Jacob Simmons, surviving partner of the firm of J. Simmons & Co., formerly manufacturers of furs at 734 Broadway, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, representing Bertha I. Levy. The firm failed in November, 1896. Mr. Goldsmith, the "Co.," died in December last.

THOMPSON, JOHNSON & CO.—Thompson, Johnson & Co., publishers, of 38 Park Row, have confessed judgment for $4,569 in favor of the R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company for balance due on a demand note made by Thompson, Johnson & Co., in Chicago, on Nov. 9. They were formerly in business in Chicago, where they started in January, 1897, and moved to this city a few months ago. They published the Iroquois Magazine for Sunday supplements in out-of-town newspapers.

MOSES ADLER.—Moses Adler, dealer in diamonds and precious stones, at 11 John Street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel B. Hamburger, giving a preference to Gertrude M. Adler for $2,500. Mr. Adler has been in business about fifteen years, and a few years ago claimed to be worth $40,000. Mr. Hamburger said that the assignment had come very suddenly, and he did not know anything very definite about the condition of affairs, further than that he understood that the liabilities are about $60,000.

WILSON & HORTON.—James Wilson and Arthur Horton, composing the firm of Wilson & Horton, woolen manufacturers at Pittsfield, Mass., made an assignment here yesterday to William E. Tillotson, without preference. The assignment mentions that consigned goods from the firm are with Sawyer, Blake & Bramhall and Oelberman, Dommerich & Co., commission merchants, this city. Mr. Horton is well known to the trade in this city, both as a salesman and manufacturer. He resides at Montclair, N. J. The firm succeeded the firm of Wilson & Glennon in 1886, built up a good trade, and spent considerable money in improvements on their mills at Pittsfield.

Out of Town.

COLLINS BROTHERS.—Frank Collins, doing a wholesale liquor business at Columbus, Ohio, as Collins Brothers, assigned yesterday to Samuel Goodman. It is estimated that the debts will exceed the assets, the latter being placed at $31,000. Mortgages were filed as follows: Belle Collins, $6,930, (in stock;) Margaret Sanders, $3,600, (in stock;) Deshler National Bank, $8,500, (on real estate.)

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor:

ALLAN, John T., Alexander Proskey, and John Gleason—James W. McElhinney	$89
BACHMAN, Absalom P.—P. L. Ronalds Jr., and another	1,300
BAIN, Lillian, by guardian—The Union Railway Company of New York City, (costs)	89
BRAND, George—R. Herrman, executrix	382
BROSNAN, Francis X. and Charles Jones—Dennis W. Moran	1,291
BULL, Julia—George J. Eninger	83
CALHOUN, John C.—C. H. Nicoll	121
COE, E. Holloway, as executor, &c.—C. W. Weeks	8,335
COHEN, David—A. Cohen	47
CRAIG, William, and Julia Dorian—Alexander Finelite, receiver	946
CONDON, Frank C.—J. Mayers	41
COLLINS, Cornelius F.—F. E. V. Dunn	116
CUPPERMANN, Samuel—O. H. Dwege	148
DREYER, William C.—J. J. Hayden	124
ELECTRIC TOOL COMPANY—Peter A. Frasse & Co.	27
ELLIN, Max, and Max Levin—The H. B. Claflin Company	426
FARRELL, Frank J.—John Stich and another	262
FINK, Louis—The Central Stamping Company	76
FISHBACH, Charles F.—Scandinavian-American Bank	1,410
FREELAND, William—A. J. W. Kern	102
GROTE, William—Cosmopolitan Range Company	90
GOODNOW, Fred W.—L. P. Ross	233
HAWKES, Roy H.—J. Higgins and another	382
HEATER, George, Jr.—V. Gies	238
HEIDENHEIMER, C. & L.—T. L. Jones and another	37
HENNESSY, George—William C. Orr, as administrator	24
HENNESSY, Mary A.—William C. Orr, as administrator	24
HENRIQUES, Leila, and Mary A. Mason—M. Garson	557
HOAGLAND, John—The Chemical National Bank	402
HOUGHTON, William H.—L. Bauman and another	170
JACKSON, Henry A.—William J. Quencer	81
JACKSON, Henry A.—A. H. Goelet	124
JAFFRAY, Edward S. and Howard S., James McVickar, John R. P. Woodruff, and Charles J. Hadfield—Herman Cantor, as assignee, &c.	1,656
JENNINGS, Michael—Thomas McNamara	177
JOHNSON, Herbert A., and William J. Thompson—R. R. Donnelly & Son's Company	4,569
JOHNSON, George P.—Joseph J. Hayden	124
JOHNSEN, Gander, Amund, and Martin—C. Heck and another	348
KILPATRICK, T. Judson—W. D. Gubner	112
KNOWLSON, Andrew B.—J. J. Hayden	124
LARIDON, Gustave A.—The Theophile Kick Manufacturing Company	19
LYNCH, William, by guardian—A. Ludorff and another, costs	70
MILLER, William A.—F. A. Rolker	79
MORAN, John—P. Massman	235
MEYER, David S.—L. R. Krauss	32
MORGAN, Robert W.—J. J. Hayden	124
McGARR, Daniel J.—William Morse	70
McCORMACK, William H.—M. D. Cannon	126
PALMER, Albert M.—Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company	599
PERINE, John J.—William B. Thom and others	6,691
PHELAN, John F. L.—M. B. Phelan	128
PLATT, Nelson N.—New York Lighterage and Transportation Company	118
POUCHER, Charles E.—L. R. Krauss	23
REED, Richard H.—The H. C. Miner Lithographing Company	694
REIS, Eugene—Mary Hust	892
ROSENBERG, Harris—Charles Weber	138
ROCHE, Theodore M.—R. Ettinger	355
SAKARIASEN, Bertine and Didrik—D. Levinson	35
SATTERLEE, Douglass R.—J. J. Hayden	124
SATTERLEE, Douglass R. and Elizabeth K.—J. J. Hayden	124
SCHOEMMELL, Louis—C. W. Lang	1,074
SERPA, Mary A.—M. Alvarez	211
SERPA, Mary A.—H. Mandelbaum	195
SENFT, Nathan—B. Fischer and others	30
SIEGERT, Charles—Edwards, Merrell & Co.	75
TINDALL, Annie—J. E. Mayo	247
THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—The German Exchange Bank (seven judgments)	1,569
TOUREY, Edward C.—H. Glade and another	26
TURNER MACHINE COMPANY—H. T. Brooks	1,314
VAN NESS, Eugene—C. H. Yelvington and another	469
WEBER, Joseph, Jr.—Eastchester Development Company	496
YATES, William A.—F. De W. Smith, costs	151

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.23
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.40
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5 7-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	6.05
Butter, Western, creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 2.—Flour in fair demand; buyers asking concessions; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1@$1.14; No. 2 red, $1.20@$1.20½; No. 2 corn, 34@34¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¼c; No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 32¼@33c; No. 2 rye, 62¼@63c; No. 2 barley, 42@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.31½@$1.32; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $10.90@$10.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50@$5.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

The variations in the price of cotton were confined to a range of 3 points. There was some buying for Liverpool account; but at best it was a small market. The victory of the American squadron at Manila was the most discussed feature of to-day's cotton market bearings. It was generally believed that it pointed to an early termination of the war with anything like corresponding results from the Atlantic Squadron. The volume of business was not large, as Wednesday—Charter Day—will be a holiday in this city, when the Cotton Exchange will be closed. Naturally traders wished to avoid new responsibilities, and the total transactions reached only 53,000 bales. The opening call developed a steady feeling, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower, after which the market pursued a somewhat irregular course, with a generally weak undertone. Trading was quite local; Wall Street liquidation was a feature. The weakness was increased by liberal port receipts and better crop accounts. The market was finally quiet and steady at a net decline of 1 point to an advance of 1 point. Spot cotton ruled quiet at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6⅜c; middling Gulf, 6⅝c; sales included 12,900 bales for delivery on contract, 300 bales for export, and 60 bales to spinners.

It is claimed that Liverpool has decided to act with reference to the purchase of spot cotton in this country hereafter upon the theory that the war between this country and Spain will soon come to a finish. This would place the demand for spot supplies and the export movement once more on a normal basis, and is given by private cables as the main reason for recent weakness in the English market. Advices from New England are not satisfactory as to the outlook for placing cotton goods except by means of Government contracts. The demand for cotton goods through regular channels has recently been so poor that, while the price of raw material is considerably above the lowest level, the manufactured product is selling at the lowest prices in the history of cotton print cloths. Reports of enforced curtailment of production and of shutting down by some of the mills is quite generally current once more unless prices resume a normal relation that will give a new dollar for an old one, if not affording any profit; as mills would prefer to keep going and employ their hands rather than to stop their machinery and scatter their employes.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Middling uplands, 3 19-32d. December-January, 331⅛s; January-February, 331⅛s; February-March, 332s; May, 332½b; May-June, 332½b; June-July, 333b; July-August, 333⅛b; August-September, 333⅛s; September-October, 332½b; October-November, 332s; November-December, 331⅛s.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.12	6.14	6.12	6.13@6.14
June	6.18	6.18	6.15	6.17@6.18
July	6.23	6.24	6.21	6.22@6.23
August	6.27	6.27	6.24	6.26@6.27
September	6.27	6.28	6.25	6.26@6.27
October	6.27	6.28	6.25	6.26@6.27
November	6.28	6.29	6.28	6.28@6.29
December	6.32	6.32	6.29	6.30@6.31
January	6.33	6.34	6.31	6.32@6.33

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	118¼	120⅛	118	120
July	101⅞	103⅜	101⅞	102⅝
September	88⅝	89⅛	87⅛	88¼
Corn—				
May	38¼	38¾	38¼	38⅝
July	39½	39⅝	39	39⅜
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	34⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	118	120	117½	120
July	93⅞	95⅝	93⅞	94⅝
September	81⅛	82½	81⅛	81⅞
Corn—				
May	33¼	33⅝	32⅞	33
July	34⅝	34 7-16	33⅝	33⅞
September	35⅝	35 7-16	34 1-16	34¾
Oats—				
May	31½	31½	30	30⅝
July	27	27	25⅝	25¾
September	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The reported American victory at Manila was used by the bears with some success, on the idea that it foreshadowed a speedy termination of the war with Spain. Preceding this bearish development, however, the market exhibited a period of decided strength, lasting most of the forenoon, and carrying July up to $1.03¾ before the effort of local bears could be rewarded with success. The early buying motive came principally from the other side, where unexpected strength was found at both Liverpool and Paris, the latter market opening 1@1.45f higher and Liverpool ½@2¼d higher. A subsequent sharp decline occurred in the former market, but, as it was attributed to renewed duty agitation, the effect was not bearish. Paris wheat closed 80 points higher and flour 85 points net higher. Liverpool futures were finally ½@2d above Saturday's close, with the undertone steady and no change of importance in the spot quotations. Aside from these cables there was not much to bull the market on, and the maintenance of early strength even up to midday was considered somewhat remarkable, in view of the pressure brought to bear on prices. Statistics of the week were irregular. There was a decrease of 2,651,000 bushels in the American and 319,000 bushels in the English visible supplies, an increase of 1,680,000 bushels in the amount on passage, and world's shipments of 8,497,000 bushels, against 7,423,000 bushels last week. Against these figures was a decrease of 1,335,000 bushels in Liverpool stocks for the month, which partly explains the enormous and urgent demand from abroad for American wheat. One year ago the Liverpool stock was 3,265,000 bushels.

The export business still goes on, the day's sales at all ports aggregating 37 loads. Northwestern receipts were of great assistance to the bears. They footed up not less than 746 cars since Saturday, against 429 cars last week and 535 cars a year ago. These figures, with the excellent crop outlook, occupied a prominent place in bear calculations all day. There were showers throughout the Northwest and Winter wheat sections. It was reported that Southern millers were shipping No. 2 red wheat from their surplus stock. The visible supply shows a total of 23,263,000 bushels, against 34,412,000 bushels last year. There was no stock of wheat afloat at New York, and the amount in store—989,000 bushels—decreased 27,500 bushels for the week. Last year the supply here was 617,000 bushels. There was an increase of 28,000 bushels in the local stock of No. 2 red for the week. On the curb July sold down to $1.02 3-16; later it was quoted at $1.02¼. Final prices were 1⅝ cents net higher on May, unchanged on July, and from ½c to 1c lower on later months, as compared with Saturday's official close. No. 2 red closed to-day at $1.23, free on board, afloat, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—May, $1.12¾; July, $1.10½; September, 81½c; No. 1 hard, $1.16¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.14¾.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.—No. 1 Northern, $1.14; No. 2 Northern, $1.11@$1.14; May, $1.13¾; July, $1.12.

DULUTH, May 2.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.17½; May, $1.17½; July, $1.13⅜; September, 83⅞c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed 40¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed 35½c; No. 3 oats, 35c; No. 2 white, 37@37½c; No. 2 white chips, 38c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track mixed, 35½c; 36½c; track white, 36½@41c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 69c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 65c, free on board, afloat; 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding quoted 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.20@$6.60; Winter straights, $5.15@$5.25; Winter patents, [illegible]@$5.75; Spring clears, $4.60@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.25@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, [illegible]@$4.10; no grade, $1.75. RYE FLOUR—[illegible]@$3.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@[illegible] as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, [illegible]; fine yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 76@77c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 85@[illegible]; Spring, bulk, 80@85c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 90@95c; hominy chop, 75c; oil meal, $23.50@$24.50; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—Flour—First patents, $5.95@$6.15; second patents, $5.80@$5.90; first clears, $4.50@$4.70; second clears, $3.50@$3.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Quoted: Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10; family, $12; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅛c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¾@5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, quoted 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅛c; Western S. P., 7@7¼c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3 9-16@3⅝c. LARD—6.05c; city lard, 5.55@5.60c; refined, South America, 6.60c; Continent, 6.25c; Brazil, kegs, 7.70c; compound, city, 4¼@4⅜c; Western, 4⅜@4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c bid; city lard stearine, 6⅜c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 70s. Pork firm; prime mess, fine, Western, 55s; prime mess, medium, Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 39s. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s. Lard—Prime Western, firm, 30s. Cheese firm; American finest white, 41s; American finest colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 21s.

COFFEE.

There was but little disposition to trade outright in Brazilian coffee futures; only 750 bags changed hands on the opening call. For the entire session the transactions reached 33,750 bags, consisting chiefly of "swaps." The market opened steady, with May contracts 5 points lower and other months unchanged. The later ruling of the market was somewhat irregular, with a weak undertone, closing steady, net unchanged to 10 points lower. Trading was quite local, except for a little European buying at the outset. Local bears met the demand, which subsided soon after the market opened, and left the situation quite weak, as news from abroad, while favorable at the opening, was subsequently unsatisfactory. Liquidation of local accounts was something of a feature. As the Coffee Exchange will be closed Wednesday the local contingent was naturally timid in the matter of taking on new responsibilities, while for the same reason outsiders were indifferent. There was no particular news feature from any quarter of the compass, and the market remained tame. Selling was checked by free warehouse deliveries in this country, while the movement of supplies at Rio and Santos was liberal. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled tolerably firm at unchanged quotations. No. 7 Rio, 7c for invoice lots and 7½c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.80@5.90
July	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.90
August	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
September	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
October	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
November	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
December	6.05	6.10	6.00	5.95@6.05
January	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.00@6.10
February	..	..	..	6.05@6.15
March	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 10$400; receipts, 11,000 bags; stock, 350,000 bags. Hamburg—¼ pfennig lower to ¼ pfennig net higher; sales, 28,000 bags. Havre closed ¼f lower; total sales, 29,000 bags; January, 38.25; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 38.75; May, 36.75; June, 36.75; July, 37; August, 37.25; September, 37.25; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 38. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$550; receipts, 14,000 bags; stock, 57,000 bags.

SUGAR.

4¼c for centrifugal, 3¾c for muscovado, and 3½c for molasses sugar.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c nominal; prime, free on board, mills, 15½@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; off Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 28½@29½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 46@47c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed, XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half blood clothing, 26@27c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed, X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 28c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half blood clothing, 25@26c; three-eighths clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed, fine, 16@17c; half blood combing, 21c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; half blood clothing, 18@19c; three-eighths clothing, 20@22c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1, foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.85; lake copper, ingot, $12.20; tin, $14.60; lead, $3.75; spelter, $4.15.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 33½@34c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2.—Spirits of turpentine, 27¼@27¾c; resin, $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.25@$1.80@$1.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 2.—Spirits of turpentine, 27c; resin firm.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Turpentine, 27½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.25; tops, $5.30@$5.40; bulls, $3.60@$4.10; live cattle, 9¾@10¾c; tops, 11c, dressed weight; live sheep, 9½@10¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½@8¾c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.50; choice, $5.60@$5.75; city dressed, 7@9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $3.50@$5; clipped do, $3.50@$4.25; unshorn lambs, $5.50@$6.10; clipped do, $4.50@$5.15; choice, $5.20; Spring lambs, $2@$4.50 each.

HOGS—$4@$4.25.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,509.—Essential oil, from M. Ducamp, Pointe a Pitre, Feb. 14, 1898. Bay oil, entered at 12, advanced to 13f. per kilo. Add cases.

17,438.—Jelly in glass bottles, from Vilaplana, Guerrero & Co., Havana, Jan. 8, 1898. Guava jelly, 41, entered at .16, advanced to .20 peso per box. Ditto, 21, entered at .08, advanced to .10 peso per box. Ditto, 11, entered at .04, advanced to .05 peso per box.

17,808.—Cut glassware, from Anton Zimmermann, Josefsthal, March 14, 1898. Strener, 201, entered at 1.20 florins per dozen. No advance. Discount, 2 per cent. Add cases.

17,820.—Bottles containing fruit in syrup, from L. Fichot-Laudini, Paris, March 20, 1898. Entered at 1.86, reappraised at 1.25f. per dozen.

17,817.—Azaleas, from the Horticultural Company, Boskoop, March 29, 1898. Azaleas molles, entered at 15, advanced to 20 florins per 100. Add packing.

17,625.—Cotton lace curtains, lace and embroidered wearing apparel (partly made) and embroidered articles, from Alder & Rappoldt, St. Gall, Jan. 26, 1898. Entered at various prices. Advanced up to 98 per cent.

4,559, O. P. N. O.—Bags of single jute yarn, from R. Davie, Sr., Liverpool, March 2, 1898. Second-hand burlap grain bags, entered at 1-3 32d., advanced to 1-15 64d. per bag. Add baling charges.

4,560, O. P. N. O.—Bags of single jute yarn, from R. Davie, Sr., Liverpool, March 8, 1898. Second-hand burlap grain bags, entered at 1¼d., advanced to 1-11 64d. per bag. Add baling charges.

17,397.—Medicinal preparations from Paul Lohmann, Hamelin, Jan. 29, 1898. Iron reduced by hydrogen, 80 per cent. United States Pharmacy, entered at 275, advanced to 300 marks per 100 kilograms. Add packing charges.

4,540 O. P. N. O.—Cotton mosquito netting, from H. S. Ryde, Nottingham, March 17, 1898. 204, white, 90-inch, entered at 6¼d., advanced to 6¾d. per yard. 206, ditto, 120-inch, entered at 8⅞d., advanced to 10¼d. per yard. 214, ditto, 108-inch, entered at 9⅜d., advanced to 11¼d., per yard. 208, ditto, 72-inch, entered at 5¾d., advanced to 6⅜d. per yard. 204, ditto, 108-inch, entered at 7⅜d., advanced to 7¾d. per yard. Similar goods, similar prices. Discounts, 15 per cent., 2½ per cent., and 2½ per cent. Add cases and lining; deduct carriage to steamer.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,961, 17,670.—Nursery stock, from J. Blaauw & Co., Boskoop, Feb. 17, 1898. 400 hydrangea stock, entered at 12, advanced to 15 florins for all. Add cases and packing.

4,977, 17,705.—Orange barrels, from A. S. Chisholm, Montego Bay, Nov. 15, 1897. Entered at 8d. per barrel. No advance.

4,939, 16,462, 4,938, 16,461.—Marble mosaic cubes, from Raffi Modesto, Carrara, Sept. 4, 1897. Bianco di Carrara, entered at 8, advanced to 9.60 gold lire per 100 kilos.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Lots on Eighty-sixth Street Sold—Other Dealings and Transactions at Auction.

John N. Golding has sold for M. L. Sire the lot on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue and also, for Tracy & Russell, the adjoining three lots, 75 by 100, and for J. Turner the adjoining lot, 25 by 100. It is understood that the properties will be improved in the near future by the erection of handsome dwellings.

Jesse C. Bennett has sold for A. F. Cox two lots on the south side of Fifty-third Street, 200 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

David Stewart has sold for Peter J. McCoy, for $50,000, the plot, northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 107.9 by 220.

The same broker has also sold for William C. Baker to Leo M. Lehmann a plot of about twenty lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues, having a frontage on the latter, and for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the plot, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 100 by 85, the longer dimension on the avenue.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in dissolution of a partnership, to Henry Diefenthal, for $7,400, the five-story double tenement 340 Sixth Street, 25 by 97, leasehold, and also, at public auction sale, to Peter Cummings, for $24,250, the four-story brownstone-front double flat 118 East Ninetieth Street, 27.6 by 100.8½.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sophia E. Beach, for $9,500, the three-story brick dwelling 50 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 441 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9 leasehold, three-story brick tenement, with two-story frame building at the rear.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 21 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Sixtieth Street, 25.5 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $46,408.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, runs south 100 by east 28.3 by north 10 by east 3.9 by north 90 by west 32, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $8,739.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Albert J. Sire, referee, 613 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,300.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Benjamin W. B. Brown, referee, Boulevard, east side, 149.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, extending through to Hamilton Place, 25 by 49.11½ by 27.1 by 39.4, vacant; southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue, three lots, each 25.2¾ by 100; One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, in the rear of the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 145.6 by 50 by 144.6, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two-story brick stables, with sheds at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,567; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By William W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 123 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 156.6 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,538.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 65 East Ninth Street, for a five-story brick office building, with stores, 26 by 77.6, J. A. Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue, owner; Ludlow & Valentine, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 7 East Seventy-second Street, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 28 by 102.2, Mrs. O. G. Jennings of Fairfield, Conn., owner; Flagg & Chambers of 35 Wall Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Twentieth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone tenement, with store, Peter Doelger, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $4,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Lawrence Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store, J. & E. Derring, owners; H. P. Hutchings of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $925.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick home, Little Sisters of the Poor of 135 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 10 West Ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, Katherine M. Le Roy, premises, owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 80 East Houston Street, to a three-story and basement brick office building and dwelling, William Mann, trustee, of 19 West Tenth Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 1,435 Broadway, to a four-story brick bachelor apartments, Mrs. Dean of 205 West Fortieth Street, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 2,473 and 2,477 Arthur Avenue, to a two-story and a three-story frame dwelling, with stores, Congetta Cimillo, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $350.

No. 168 Beach Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, Owen Gallagher, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $750.

New Broadway Building.

Plans were filed yesterday by William Wheeler Smith for a ten-story office building, which he will erect on his property at 84 Broadway, extending through to New Street, and also having a frontage on Wall Street. The first floor of the new structure will be of granite and limestone, and above that the material will be brick with stone trimmings. Its frontages will be 30 feet 11 inches on Broadway, 58 feet 2 inches on New Street, and 39 feet 1 inch on Wall Street. The estimated cost is $450,000.

For the Protection of Landlords.

A scheme is on foot among a number of the larger real estate agents in Manhattan and Brooklyn for the formation of what will be known as the Landlords' Protective Association. The new organization will endeavor to keep as complete records as possible of all tenants within the metropolitan district and to furnish to its members and subscribers information as to their general character and financial standing. The plan is meeting with success, and the association will be incorporated this month. The general manager for the present is Thomas H. Cochrane of the Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 2.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 76th St, 25.6x98x irregular; John H. Muehler to Conrad Reinhardt	1
BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 165th St, 138.6x267.9x120.6x199.6; Henrietta M. Marvin, individually and as executrix, to James Rothschild	1
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 90th St, 100.8x100; George W. Dougherty to Thomas S. Walker	100
CANNON ST, 133, w s, 20x100; Samuel Ramsfelder to Joseph Weber	1
CATHERINE ST, 78, 25.6x101.3; Samuel Levin to Michael Fay and another	21,000
CLINTON ST, 226, 25x93.6; Charles Remsen and another, executors, to Isidore Jackson	18,250
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 29 ft s of 124th St, 23.9x88; Adrian Futterer to Mary Chambers	1
COLUMBUS AV, 483, e s, 25.4 ft n of 83d St; Bernhard Klingenstein to H. L. Wolff	1
EAST END AV, e s, 50.4 feet n of 82d St, 25.4x98; Katharina Engelhardt to Frank Lechner and wife	500
ELTON AV, s s, 350 ft w of Milton St, 55x120.6x52x123.3; Andrew Purdy to Sylvester Kroner	8,000
ESSEX ST, n w s, Lot 169, map of Leander's Farm, 24.8x87.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Isaac Greenman	1
FORSYTH ST, 176, 25x100; John H. Burt to Frederick Latner	36,250
GREENWICH ST, 622, 25x90.3x25x89.6; Alice M. J. A. Finegan to Peter Smith	32,000
HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY, e s, 20 ft s of centre line of Dyckman St, 47x28x46x8.11; Cornelia F. Waterhouse to Daniel E. Seybel	1,000
HARRISON AV, e s, Plot 38 and n part of Plot 39, map of 71 lots Kingsland estate; Emile Colette to James R. Pringle	1,775
LEXINGTON AV, 463, e s, 20x70.6; Louisa A. Finck to A. L. Heyer	Exchange and 1
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; Lewis Lewinthal and another to Ludwig Zadikow, one-half part	1
MADISON ST, 246, s s, 20x90; Fannie Klapper to Joseph Polstein and another	15,500
MONROE AV, w s, 75 feet n of Columbine St, 25x100; James R. Burnet to Emily M. Keating	1
MONROE AV, w s, 75 feet n of Columbine St, 25x100; August Hassey to Emily M. Keating	4,000
MONROE AV, w s, 75 feet n of Columbine St, 25x100; Emily M. Keating to James R. Burnet	1
MONROE ST, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 52.6x101.9x45x101.2; Jane E. Faitoute, individually and as trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
ORCHARD ST, w s, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, 22.3x87.6; John Pasnow to Samuel J. Ruth	14,150
PEARL ST, 286, s corner of Beekman St, 40.2x82.6x irregular; Jennie E. Tracey and others, executors, to Thomas Dooner	6,000
PROSPECT PLACE, 55, s s, 83.9 ft n of 42d St, 16.6x53; Prospect Place, 68, s s, 150.5 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Hull Lumber Company, Limited, to Herman Wronkow	1
RETREAT AV, n w s, 75.5 ft n e of Westchester Av or Turnpike, 50x100; Peter Kirchof to Maria E. Kirchof	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 48.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100, (release of mortgage;) Edward Hirsch and another to Alonzo B. Knight	35,250
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 48.10 feet s of 104th St, 21x100; Alonzo B. Knight and wife to Samuel Sondheim	100
ROBBINS AV, e s, Lot 159, map of property of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 50x100; Henry J. Haack to Thomas F. Maloney	6,700
ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 82.4 feet north of New Chambers St, 25x50; Mary A. Brady to Morris Rosenberg and another	1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 309.3 ft s of 183d St, 51x125; Henry B. Stacey and wife to William R. Willis	1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 403 and 405, 51x125x51x125; William R. Willis and wife to Henry B. Stacey	1
UNION AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 152d St, 16.8x100; Frank A. Wahlig to Edwin L. Ross	6,200
WASHINGTON AV, 2,157, w s of old line, 428 ft s of 182d St, old line, 18x115; Frank P. Lockwood to Mary Bang	1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, old line, 428 ft s of 182d St, old line, 18x115, (release of mortgage;) Peter McDowell to Frank P. Lockwood	1
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 50x83.11x45.1x84; Robert Pickens to Eugene T. Woolf	1
WOODY CREST AV, e s, 142.7 ft s of 167th St, 59x15.8x58.11; Daniel C. Connell to William N. Clark	375
2D AV, 67, s w corner of 4th St, 24.6x100; Sheriff St, 36, 21.10x100; East Broadway, Lots 155 and 156, map of estate of Hendrik Rutgers, 50x75.8; United States Trust Company to Maud L. McCahill, ½ part	1
5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25.11x120x irregular; Lillie Goldshear to Samuel Green	1
5TH AV, 1,466, w s, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Bertha Beekman	100
4TH ST, 92 East, 25x110; Elizabeth Straub, individually and as executrix, to Joseph Ruff	Omit.
5TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of White Plains Av, 76x148x77x155; Catharine Cash to Belle Crump	1
6TH ST, n s, 188.5 ft w of Avenue D, 22.6x90.10; Frederick W. Murphy and wife to Isidore Jackson	1
6TH ST, n s, 166 ft w of Avenue D, 22.5x—x22.5x90.10; Barbara Stoll and others to Isidore Jackson	1
7TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; Morris Morrison to Annie Appelbaum, one-half part	1
7TH ST, 212 East, 25x90.4; Conrad Stephen to Michael Willandt	250
7TH ST, n s, 300 feet e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser	100
7TH ST, n s, 300 feet e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Herman Watjen to Julius Dreyfus	100
9TH ST, 140.6 ft e of Avenue B, 27.6x93.11; Cecilia Haft and another to Jacob Lederer and another	1
10TH ST, 25 West, 25.4x94.10; Marian Low to Maria Martinez	1
11TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Terrence P. Rafferty to Max Levy	1
14TH ST, 315, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x125; Robert C. Embree and another, executors, to Michael Rowan	35,000
31ST ST, 345 and 347 West, 33.4x98.9; John Collins and another to James S. Maher and another	49,000
32D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Maurice H. Whiting, executor, &c., to Johnstone J. J. Flynn	11,500
37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; Mary E. Joyce to Fred McMorran	1
41ST ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Rose Munday to George F. Purrington	12,000
46TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 20x50.5; Louisa J. Morgan to M. B. Morgan	1
46TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 20x50.5; W. D. Morgan to Louisa J. Morgan	11,250
48TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, 16.8x73.10; Max Pick and wife to Pabst Brewing Company	7,500
48TH ST, s s, 200 feet east of 11th Avenue, 24.6x100.5; Anna C. Wiener to Joseph Johnson	13,170
50TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25x79.8; William F. Clare to Peter Doelger	500
54TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100; Amelia J. Liautard to William J. Coates	32,000
58TH ST, s s, 370 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Margaret P. Baker and others to George B. Christman	100
58TH ST, 43 West, 20x100.5; Helene Sommerhoff to Edward Kearney	42,500
60TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100; Porte V. Ransom, referee, to German Savings Bank	66,400
65TH ST, 156, s s, 264 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.5; Angus F. MacColl to Annie B. Ritterband	1
67TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of 5th Av, 26x100.5x irregular; Jessie M. Converse to Florence S. Bache	1
68TH ST, s s, 175 feet w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Frank Goering to James Riley and another	1
70TH ST, s s, 361.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Henry N. Dix to Thomas Allen	30,000
70TH ST, s s, 361.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Almira E. Dix, executrix, &c., to Henry N. Dix	30,000
70TH ST, s s, 361.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Henry N. Dix and others to Almira E. Dix, executrix and trustee	1
71ST ST, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 19x102.2; Hugo A. Geyer to Frances and Max Eller	Exch.
71ST ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Max Danziger to John Masek	22,500
73D ST, s s, 248.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Jacob Lederer and wife to Cecilia Haft	1
76TH ST, 330 West; 22x—; Theodore S. Woolsey to Charles E. and Alfred L. Manierre	1
79TH ST, s s, 172 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Mary F. Jackson to Mary B. Catlin	100
80TH ST, 132 West, 18x102.2; Eva P. Graff and another to Joseph B. Tompkins	1
80TH ST, 311 West, 16x102.2; Louisa L. Richards and another to Edith Grosbeck	1
80TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; James Rothschild to Henrietta M. Marvin	1
80TH ST, 319 West, 25x102.2; Carl Bunte to George S. Reindel	14,800
85TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Louis Lichtschein and wife to Rosetta Wilson	1
94TH ST, n s, 131.4 ft w of 2d Av, 25.9x100.8; Theresa M. Schappert to Rixstine Rausch	1
95TH ST, 231 East, 25x100.8; Jacob Schlosser to Hermann Bohlmann	1
96TH ST, s s, 306.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 62x100.8; Thomas Allen to Henry N. Dix	88,500
106TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 24.6x100.11; Simon Epstein and others to William A. Juch	20,250
108TH ST, s s, 164 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11; Frederick Boos to Antonio Campiglia and another	11,200
109TH ST, 82 East, 17x80.10; John W. Pearsall to Winslow E. Busby	1
115TH ST, 10 East, 25x100.11; George F. Purrington and wife to Rose Munday	31,000
119TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; John S. Cannon to Susan G. Monaghan	100
119TH ST, 75 East, 33.9x100.11; Alice R. Tompkins to Eva P. Graff	1
127TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x117.7 ft to Lawrence St, x28.2x130.7; George R. Schieffelin and wife to Peter J. McCoy	10
133D ST, 953, n s, 100 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x103.9; Amelia Schwarzler to Max Peck and another	7,600
157TH ST, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Caspar Scheld to Wilhelmina Schaefer	5,250
166TH ST, s w corner of Summit Av, 50x75; Edward E. Black to Edward Mann	4,500

Recorded Leases.

BERNDT, Charles, to Richard Hickson; 436 West 26th St, 5 years $384,	$420
CHRISTOPHER ST, 125 and 127; George R. Smith and others to J. S. Bailey & Co., 5 years	3,000
ENGELS, John, executor and trustee, to Andrea Gentile; 167 Hester St, 2 years	1,620
HARTMAN, John, to James Walsh; 485 Amsterdam Av, 3 years	1,080
HIFFERT, Caroline E., to William H. Newman; 105 West 82d St, 10 years	800
ROTHMANN, Anna M., to Charles Beckman; 157 and 159 East 42d St, 10 years	2,700
SHAY, Annie, to Henry Petersen; 422 East 102d St, 5 years	840
SIEGEL, Minnie, to Morris Cohn; 229 Monroe St, 4½ years	880
THE NASSAU FERRY COMPANY to Julius Rayner; Houston St, s e corner of Mangin St, 100x100x100 to bulkhead x—x—, 5 years	4,600
WOHLERS, Henry, to Rudolph Zahn; 1,624 2d Av, n e corner of 84th St, 5 years	1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHE, Florence S., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 67th St, 199 feet e of 5th Av, 1 year	45,000
BEEKMAN, Bertha, to Julia Fleischmann; 1,466 5th Av, ¼ year	2,000
BENEDIX, Oswald, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Bainbridge Av, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year	5,000
BOHLMANN, Hermann, to Jacob Schlosser; 231 East 95th St, 3 years	2,500
BROWN, Mary A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 91st St, 177 feet w of Central Park West, 1 year	130,000
BURKE, Maria C. B., to Caroline W. Astor; 423 West 32d St, 1 year	1,500
CHRISTMAN, George B., to the East River Savings Institution; 282 East 58th St, 1 year	8,500
COATES, William J., to Amelia J. Liautard; n s of 54th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 10 years	27,000
COFFIN, Frances A., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 75 West 124th St, 3 years	10,500
DEAN, Joseph F., to William C. Arnold; Lots 71 and 72, map of lots at William's Bridge of W. F. Duncan, 1 year	750
DEWEY, William C. and Ella F., to George F. Stitt; n s of 14th St, 92 ft e of 5th Av, leasehold, installments	6,500
DIENST, Martin, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 88.6 ft s of 44th St, 1 year	6,000
DIX, Henry N., to Thomas Allen; s s of 96th St, 306.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	1,000
DREYFUSS, Julius, to Herman Watjen; n s of 7th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	15,000
DUNN, George B., to Marie Robert; n s of 63d St, 187.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years	10,000
FABRICIUS, Julius A. and Dora, to Samuel L. Berrian; Villa Sites C and D, map of portion of Anthony estate, 24th Ward, 5 years	7,000
FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Samuel Levin; 78 Catharine St, 1 year	19,000
GANDER, Adam, to Lonhard Michael; s s of 9th St, 184 ft w of 4th Av, leasehold, 2 years	1,000
GREENMAN, Isaac, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 171 Essex St, installments	3,000
HAFT, Cecelia, to Jacob and Hannah Lederer; s s of 73d St, 248.4 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years	1,000
HAFT, Cecelia, to Charles K. Beekman and another, trustees; n s of 73d St, 248.4 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years	6,500
HESS, Jacob, to William F. Carroll; s s of 175th St, 73 ft e of Audubon Av, ¼ year	1,745
BIRTLER, Henry, to William Hirtler; 89 1st St; Houston St, 194; 92d St, n s, 24 ft w of Lexington Av; Carmine St, n s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, secures bond, &c., 1 year	20,548
JACKSON, Isidore, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Lot 1,088, map of Henry Rutgers estate, 1 year	15,000
JACKSON, Isidore, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 741 East 6th St, 1 year	9,000
JOHNSON, Joseph, to Anna C. Wiener; 549 West 48th St, installments	11,000
JUCH, William A., to Simon Epstein and another; n s of 106th St, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years	1,250
KEARNEY, Edward, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 58th St, 190 feet e of 6th Av, 5 years	30,000
KEATING, Emily M., to Louisa Gillman; 2,391 Monroe Av, 24th Ward, 2 years	1,000
KENEDY, Elizabeth T. and Patrick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of Madison Av and 43d St, 1 year	40,000
KINZIG, Peter J., to Mary H. Appleby and another, trustees; s s of 155th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years	8,000
KROMER, Sylvester, to Andrew Purdy; s s of Elton Av, 350 ft w of Milton St, 1 year	6,000
LATNER, Frederick, to John H. Burt; 176 Forsyth St, 3 years	5,500
LEE, Franklin, to Erie County Savings Bank; n s of 74th St, 446, 530, and 468 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, (three mortgages)	64,000
FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 246 Madison St, 1 year, (two mortgages)	13,500
LISK, Sarah A., to Catharine I. Cattaberry, guardian, &c.; e s of Morris Av, 194.8 ft n of 196th St, 3 years	8,500
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e corner of Monroe and Gouverneur Sts, 1 year	5,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Jane E. Faitoute; n e corner of Monroe and Gouverneur Sts, 1 year	32,500
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, demand	5,000
MANN, Edward, to Edward E. Block; s w corner of 166th St and Summit Av, 5 years	3,000
MASEK, John, to Max Dansiger; n s of 71st St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, (two mortgages)	19,000
McANERNEY, Daniel and Amelia A., to Randolph Hurry; w s of Westchester Av, 138 ft s of 162d St, two adjoining lots, 2 years, (3 mortgages)	3,000
McCARTY, William M., to Carlo Luckes; n s of 106th St, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, secures agreement	3,653
McMORRAN, Frederick, to Mary E. Joyce; s s of 37th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, two years	19,000
MILLS, Sophia and James, to Adolph M. Bendheim; s w corner of Lorillard St and 187th St, 1 year	1,000
MONAGHAN, Susan G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 334 East 119th St, 3 years	2,500
MORTON, William, to Ann E. Buckley; n s of 107th St, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	500
OTTO, Franz and Auguste, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 14th St, 217.6 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	12,000
PECK, Emma J., to Imogene C. Briggs; s s of 131st St, 141.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	9,500
PURRINGTON, George F., to Daniel J. O'Connor, trustee, &c.; n s of 41st St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	6,000
PURRINGTON, George F., to Rose Munday; n s of 41st St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	1,500
QUINTARD, George W., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 35 to 43 West 94th St, 1 year, (four mortgages)	50,000
RAFFERTY, Julia, to Frederick Dillemuth; n s of 2d St, adjoining w line of Lot 29, partition of estate of William Adee, 24th Ward, 3 years	2,000
RAUSCH, Rixstine, to Theresa M. Schappert; n s of 94th St, 131.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	2,000
RAMSFELDER, Samuel, to Joseph Weber; 133 Cannon St, 3 years	5,000
RUFF, Joseph, to Elizabeth Straub, individually and as executrix; 92 East 4th St, 1 year	9,500
ROGER, Ottilie, to Warren B. Sammis; s s of 204th St, 816.4 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years	1,500
ROSS, Edwin L. and Emma L., to Frank A. Wahlig; w s of Union Av, 83.4 ft n of 152d St, 2 years	750
ROWAN, Michael, to William A. Smith, executor, &c., 315 West 14th St, 5 years	25,000
ROSENBERG, Morris, and Bernard Golden to Mary A. Brady; e s of Roosevelt St, 32.4 and 57.8 ft n of Chambers St, 1 year	18,000
SCHAEFER, Wilhelmina, to Caspar Schied; n s of 157th St, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, installments	2,250
SCHIED, Caspar, to William Hamilton; n s of 157th St, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years	2,000
SHAPIRO, Adolph, and Max Cohen to Rosa Waters, 114 Lewis St, installments	5,000
SPRAGUE, Matilda E., to Ellen R. Andrews; 1,383 Lexington Av, 3 years	11,250
STACEY, Henry B., to Sarah Offner; 405 St. Nicholas Av, 2 years	3,000
STACEY, Henry B., to Lucy A. Kennelly; 403 St. Nicholas Av, 2 years	3,000
UFFELMANN, Christian D. and Catherine, to Sarah A. Floy; n s of Home St, 25.2 ft w of Hoe St, 3 years	3,300
UFFELMANN, Christian D. and Catherine, to Sarah A. Floy; n s of Home St, 41.11 and 58.9 ft w of Hoe St, 3 years, (2 mortgages)	6,700
UFFELMANN, Christian D. and Catherine, to Gertrude E. Master; s s of Home St, 25.1 ft w of Floe St, 1 year	500
WERNER, Sophie, to Frederick S. Wait; s s of 55th St, 188.1 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 5 years	2,500
WENTZ, Theodore, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 328 West 77th St, 3 years	17,000
WILSON, Rosetta, to Sarah Weiss; s s of 85th St, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	1,847

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSSING, John J., to Fannie J. Dooley	1,350
ETTLINGER, Louis, to Samuel H. Hamel	1,000
FABER, Carl, to F. Overbeck	Nom.
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to John D. Heins	12,000
HOLME, Lizzie H., to William H. Phillips, trustee	75,000
KING, George G., committee, &c., to Mary A. King	15,000
MANDER, Laura E., to Rowland W. Thomas	800
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to New York Security and Trust Company	15,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Marie Robert	4,001
PHILLIPS, William H., trustee, to the United States Trust Company, Trustee, (seven mortgages)	Nom.
PHILLIPS, William H., trustee, to Lizzie H. Holme	Nom.
STRAUB, Elizabeth, individually, &c., to Elizabeth Bonhamer	3,875
SCHUYLER, Jane E., to the Mercantile Trust Company	Nom.
STERN, Isaac, and others to Frederick A. Snow	17,500
STERN, Isaac, and others to Frederick A. Snow	17,500
SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company	Nom.
STRAUB, Elizabeth, individually, &c., to Philip Straub	3,375
TERHUNE, Samuel L., to Maria C. Terhune	3,000
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY to Jane E. Schuyler	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Rosa Dolz	13,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William W. Astor	125,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John Paret, Jr., and others, trustees	85,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emma V. Worstell, guardian, &c.	5,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY; to Emma V. Worstell	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany	5,000
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, &c., to Maud L. McCahill, (three mortgages)	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 192 ft s of 173d St, 100x200; William L. Conway against Helen Welsheimer, owner; Payson S. Lane, contractor	34
WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 192 ft s of 173d St, 100x200; William L. Conway against Helen Welsheimer, owner; Arthur Arctander, contractor	6
11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; A. B. See Manufacturing Company against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor	3,800
93D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 50x100; John D. Van Wagoner and Samuel J. Linn against George G. Spitzer and Frank M. Gill, owners and contractors	156
106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Carlo Luckes and Bernato Ruffino against William M. McCarty, owner and contractor	2,964
106TH ST, 37 and 39 West; Frank A. Moore against William McCarty, owner and contractor	600
115TH ST, 572 and 574 East; George West against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor	42

Lis Pendens.

PROSPECT AV, old, s e s, 398.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, widened, 52x150.2; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against George Hooks and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

PROSPECT AV, old, s e s, 320.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, widened, 78x150.2; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Edwin S. Brady and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

VANDEWATER ST, s e s, 131.3 ft n e of Frankfort St, 35.6x116x18.6x106.5; William R. Walker and others, trustees, against James Adair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

WEST END AV, w s, 84.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x100; the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, guardian, &c., against Caroline Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. G. Hillhouse.

4TH AV, n w corner of Belmont Av, 19.2x26.3x32.11, gore, 24th Ward; George C. Woolf and another against Sarah J. Rogers and others, (specific performance;) attorney, J. A. Deering.

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; John J. Brady against Absalom P. Bachman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. B. Carrington.

8TH AV, s e s, 103.7 ft s w of 12th St, 22x irregular; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Anna H. Read, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

16TH AV, s w corner of Prospect Terrace, 105x114, Wakefield; Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, against John H. Maloy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

17TH ST, 419 West; Peter H. Flynn and others against the City of New York, (action to bar claim, &c.;) attorney, M. J. Scanlon.

71ST ST, n s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Catherine Meagher against Henry Acker and others, (dower;) attorney, J. P. Campbell.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

154—Quincy A. Shaw, plaintiff in error, vs. Murray M. Kellogg. On certificate from and writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado reversed with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with directions to award a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

210—S. H. Williams, Treasurer, plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur F. Eggleston, attorney.—In error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

204—The Plaquemines Tropical Fruit Company, appellant, vs. William Henderson and Henry J. Leavy. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

385—James J. McCook, receiver, plaintiff in error, vs. A. F. Miles, administrator.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

556—L. P. Dawson, petitioner, vs. McRustin, agent, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth District denied.

639—Charles Pope Glucose Company et al., petitioners, vs. Chicago Sugar Refining Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

283—United States, plaintiff in error, vs. R. E. McGlashan.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction on the authority of Hunt vs. United States, 166 U. S. 424.

628—The City of Denver, petitioner, vs. the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Sircuit submitted by John F. Shafroth in support of petition and by James H. Brown in opposition thereto.

548—The Tolleston Club of Chicago, plaintiff in error, vs. John J. Smith.—Addison L. Gardner and Randall W. Bivins in support of motions and Frederic Ullman in opposition thereto.

558—Lars Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Utah.—Mandate granted on motion of L. T. Michenor for the defendant in error.

626—The Board of County Commissioners of Kiowa County, Kan., petitioners, vs. Charles D. Rathbone.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by W. T. S. Curtis for Daniel Smyth in support of the petition and by John F. Dillon, Harry Hubbard, and John M. Dillon in opposition thereto.

643—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver, et al.

664—The Huntting Elevator Company, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver, et al., and 645—Jacob Rau, petitioner, vs. C. H. Bosworth, receiver, et al.—Petitions for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Burton Nanson and George R. Peck in support of petitioners, and by Beuford Wilson and P. B. Warren in opposition thereto.

647—C. H. Bosworth, receiver, petitioner, vs. the Carr, Ryder & Engles Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Beuford Wilson and P. B. Warren in support of the petition, and by Burton Nenson and George R. Peck in opposition thereto.

278—Southern Railway Company, appellant, vs. Carnegie Steel Company, Limited.—Continued on motion of Fairfax Harris on behalf of counsel.

641—Charles H. Venner, intervenor, petitioner, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKenney for William E. Blake in support of petition, and by William A. Underwood and Frederick B. Vanvorst in opposition thereto.

No. 649—Mrs. A. E. Fitzhugh and husband, petitioners, vs. Mrs. Fisher Hazzard.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKenney for A. S. Lathrop in support of petition.

No. 622—John McMillen, petitioner, vs. Julia E. Hoffman, executrix.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by William A. Maury, L. B. Cox, and R. Percy Wright in suport of petition, and by Rufus Mallory in opposition thereto.

No. 651—The Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. the Insurance Company of North America.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Arthur H. Van Brunt for Wilhelmns Mynderse in support of the petition, and by C. A. Hand in opposition thereto.

No. 654—William Johnston & Co., Limited, claimant of the steamship Edenmore, petitioner, vs. H. Ward Johansen.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by J. Parker Kirlin in support of the petition.

257—The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Russell Sage, Trustee.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the eighth circuit.—Dismissed with costs on motion of A. B. Broune in behalf of counsel for appellant.

263—Charles J. Meadowcroft, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the people of the State of Illinois.—Continued per stipulation.

243—The Provident Life and Trust Company, petitioner, vs. the County of Mercer, in the State of Kentucky.—Argument continued by Thomas W. Bullitt for the petitioner, by John B. Thompson and Alexander Pope Humphry for the respondent, and concluded by Samuel Dickson for the petitioners.

245—Walter H. Harrison plaintiff in error, vs. Franklin J. Mortor.—Argument commenced by William Pinkney Whyte for the plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: 245, 246, 247, 248, 254, 255, 258, 259, 260, 265, 269, and 271.

Calendar for Tuesday, May 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

39—Haworth vs. Stark.
Issue of Law in Suit at Law.
3—Schiffer vs. Trustees, &c., of Columbia College.
Equity calendar continued.
9—King vs. Anderson.
13—Everett Piano Co. vs. Goopert.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

105—Craig vs. tug Victoria.
84—Morris & C. Dredg. Co. vs. tug Transfer No. 5.
50—Whyte vs. tug Howard Carroll.
117—Thompson vs. tug Eddie H. Garrison.
25—Hylin vs. steamb't Magenta and tug Niagara.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
45—Pitman vs. same.
27—Leonardy vs. tug Three Brothers.
28—O'Donnell vs. tug Royal.
62—Kingswell S. S. Co. vs. North American Transportation Co.
49—Besse vs. Baxter.
11—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Transportation Co.
94—Martin vs. Southern Pacific Co.
92—Sutton vs. propeller City of Norwalk.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 435, 379, 454, 466, 457, 465, 1247, 415.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

9—People ex rel. Coler vs. Lord.
14—Savage vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15—Cowles vs. Cowles.
26—McCrea vs. Connor.
29—Steiner vs. Snow, Church & Co.
33—Denihee vs. Seybel.
35—Aeschliman vs. Presbyterian Hospital.
38—Boyd vs. Gorman.
41—McPhillips vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
44—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Cuthbert.
46—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Eng. Co.
47—Simmons vs. Thompson.
49—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
50—Hirsch vs. Mayer.
53—Schaffer vs. Baker Transfer Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Henson vs. Ketcham.
2—Willcox vs. Herrmann.
3—In re Cutting.
4—Swartz vs. Henry.
5—Masterton vs. Rider and Driver Pub. Co.
6—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
7—Young Men's Christian Ass'n vs. Harris.
8—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.
9—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
10—Kutroff vs. Birch.
11—Sheridan vs. New Jersey Steel and Iron Co.
12—Helland vs. Thompson.
13—Voorhees vs. Bell.
14—Grenner vs. Grenner.
15—Heilbronn vs. Herzog.
16—John vs. John.
17—Am. Copper Co. vs. Lowther.
18—Manne vs. Saward.
19—Elting vs. Dayton.
20—Fleischman vs. Smith.
21—Crawley vs. Sewall.
22—Corson vs. Corson.
23—People ex rel. Remson vs. Sohmer.
24—Schnitser vs. Kumis.
25—Fitzgerald vs. Dunlop.
26—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
27—Henry vs. Seitz.
28—Phila. Wareh'se Co. vs. Roome.
29—In re H. Witte & Co.
30—Gilman vs. Gilman.
31—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Leland.
32—Keller vs. Barney.
33—Wertheimer vs. Independent Order Free Sons of Judah.
34—Schermerhorn vs. Van Cleve.
35—Ditmar vs. Horsch.
36—Euslin vs. Betz.
37—Schuepel vs. Schuepel.
38—Huson vs. Huson.
39—Whitmore vs. Southgate.
40—Potts vs. Boyle.
41—In re Fox.
42—Stern vs. Runkel.
43—Meyer vs. McBride.
44—Stone vs. Stone.
45—Duret vs. E. de Bracheleer & Co.
46—Hahn vs. Police Commissioners, &c.
47—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Simon.
48—Green vs. Levy.
49—Sparks vs. Johnson.
50—Graeff vs. Otto.
51—Rossman vs. Seaver.
52—Siebert vs. Simonson.
53—Nichols vs. Barner.
54—People ex rel. Rodgers.
55—Korth vs. Walzer.
56—Clarke vs. Grening.
57—Ransom vs. Willett.
58—Cohen vs. Vassilides & Co.
59—Dickinson vs. Earle.
60—Importers & Tr'ders' Bank vs. Flanders.
61—U. S. Stock & Grain Co. vs. Paddock.
62—Lindenstein vs. Equitable Life Ass. Soc'y.
63—Kastens vs. Man. Ry. Co.
64—In re Smith.
65—Kempner vs. Attebury.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

1—Fox vs. Fox.
Demurrers.
745—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Bank.
766—Same vs. same.
763—Odell vs. Clyde.
764—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5334—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5349—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6689—Barrowe vs. Cosbin.
1651—Chapins vs. Frances.
5840—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6371—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6529—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6519—Kulio vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6688—Palmer vs. Levy.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6482—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
4853—Giessler vs. Giessler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Trigler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
14258—Martin vs. Roberts.
15192—Finnegan vs. Biehl.
14238—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
13899—Ballin vs. Vietor.
15186—Levine vs. Mayor, &c.
15276—Miranda vs. Larchmont Yacht Club.
12651—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
12667—Same vs. same.
15904—Lambrecht vs. Cuthbert.
15905—Frankaw vs. same.
15983—Crowe vs. House of Good Shepherd.
15203—Spellman vs. Muhlfeld.
15204—Same vs. same.
15985—Verrinigite, &c., vs. Rogers.
16007—Sullivan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
16016—Clinton Bank vs. Lubetkin.
16018—Smyth vs. Seaich.
16044—Dickinson vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
16046—Dalmani vs. Katzenberg.
16048—Hochberg vs. Sarasohn.
16066—Little vs. Savage.
16080—Lett vs. Meyer.
16082—O'Brien vs. Straat.
16085—Hess vs. Speidel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
9541—Hirshkind vs. Rogette.
9433—Richardson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
9436—Rhodes vs. Brush.
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
10906—Jacobs vs. Altman.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
3069—Splint vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
9563—Taylor vs. Havens.
9644—Deeley vs. Heint.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10141—Spang vs. Patterson.
10071—Walcutt vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
10181—Stayton vs. Green.
7921—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6918—Sternberger vs. Stein.
10046—Fleishner vs. People.
9708—Hecker vs. Callan.
3210—Ullman vs. Gorman.
8245—Black vs. Roe.
4183—Casola vs. Vasques.
11708—Neals vs. Boyle.
11732—Davis vs. Wilson.
11749—Hubbard vs. Pick.
11767—Serre vs. Boynton.
11813—Abrams vs. Valentine.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.

4258—Saffer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10336—Pank vs. Deile.
10368—Leslie vs. Crooks.
9692—MacAlpine vs. Empire Fireproofing Co.
8177—Hausman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9758—Freeman vs. Ladies' Deborah Nursery, &c.
9848—Rice vs. Bills.
9883—Shanley vs. Halpin.
9975—Westphal vs. Western Assur. Co. of Toronto.
10013—Wilson vs. Hall.
1427—Battenby vs. Collier.
7168—O'Shaughnessy vs. Wetergreen.
8303—Dann vs. Wormser.
9432—De Remer vs. Brown.
9441—Dunn vs. Kane.
9723—Simpson vs. De Cordova.
9727—Patterson vs. Hackett.
9756—Goldberger vs. Mayor, &c.
9988—Walker vs. Fowler Brothers.
9992—Wanamaker vs. Megrau.
9379—Tenner vs. Hess.
9298—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Hand.
6830—Wenzle vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Ass'n.
6290—Shellabarger Mill & E. Co. vs. Banker.
10905—Hall vs. Gouldy.
10929—Flath vs. Sobel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to May 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

At 2:30 P. M.
Contested Wills.
1300—Joseph Richardson, No. 1.
1301—Same, No. 2.
At 4 P. M.
1820—John Kelly.
Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Elizabeth S. Koetter.
2—Horatio B. Tulane.
3—Horatio B. Tulane.
4—Thomas Arden.
5—Albert Werner.
6—Frederick Werner.
7—Lucy C. Goodnow.
8—Julia Kiernan.
9—Thomas McGrath.
10—Ann Johnson.
11—Mary A. Edson.
12—Caroline L. Morse.
13—Mary E. Dwinnelle.
14—Charles E. Loew.
15—Salome Loew.
16—Richard S. Newcombe.
17—Frank L. Fisher.
18—Mary E. Brennan.
19—Philip Stephan.
20—Cornelia Franko.
21—Alice McCormick.
22—Jean F. A. Pons.
23—John Munn.
24—Frank McElduff.
25—Robert Greacen.
26—George M. Cass.
27—Elizabeth A. Coryran.
28—Mary C. Smith.
29—Hannah Trisdorfer.
30—Sarah Jewett.
31—Catharine Denihan.
32—Katharine Kramer.
33—Susan P. Delafield.
34—William Rottger.
35—Mary E. Brennan.
36—Nathan Sanders.
37—William Wolfrath.
38—John A. Hofsass.
39—Bryan Healy.
40—Barbara Len.
41—Gabriel Bloos.
42—Joseph Block.
43—David Goldschmidt.
44—Carl Richter.
45—Joseph Lentilhon.
46—Edward J. Mahon.
47—William S. Clark.
Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
Amelia Lampard.
At 10:30 A. M.
Alfred Woodbridge,
Josephine Jarvis,
Clara Kramer,
Margaretha Beisler,
Wolf Deiches,
Frederick Stederoth,
Robert Crawford.
At 11 A. M.
Abraham Seiffer.
At 2 P. M.
Nellie Farrell,
Richard Bullwinkle,
Bridget McDonough.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Case on.

1350—Contested will of Mary L. Everdell.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2267—Victoria Paper Mills Co. vs. N. Y. & Penn. R. R.
3567—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
8383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8306—Gluck vs. same.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen.
4873—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Hogel.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
3738—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
577—Reed vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4801—Rosenberg vs. Ansbacher.
4802—Mayer vs. same.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
431—Wieler vs. Tamsen.
511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
525—Phillips vs. Rochholtz.
3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4401—Neuir vs. Loeschen.
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
4921—Lanahan vs. Boera.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

335—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
1029—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
333—Kalsonch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
1027—Fink vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
961—Golden vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1017—Macgowan vs. Brains Pub. Co.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
815—Hass vs. Luey.
963—Schrinken vs. Barron S. S. Co.
707—Specht vs. Sessler.
613—Prince vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Co.
616—Harrington vs. Rice.
624—Rao vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
625—Goebel vs. Hunneke.
164—Raphael vs. Buckhardt.
959—Atwater vs. Morrison.
745—Bell vs. Gordon.
589—Mahlberg vs. Man. Realty Co.
318—N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co. vs. Clark.
643—Weil vs. Sweeney.
1073—Spanga vs. Sollinger.
2513—Stewart vs. Bunker.
487—Railway Age & U. W. Railroader vs. Prybil.
824—Deshusses vs. Kessler.
694—Meyer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
608—Schneittacher vs. Livingston.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4706—Kirk vs. Schley.
4762—Clark & Co. vs. Bush Co.
4697—E. T. Burrows Co. vs. Moore.
4331—Lavelle vs. Bachman.
4798—Schenke vs. Jacoby.
4315—Crockill vs. Dempsey.
4360—Schroeder vs. Bachman.
4440—Ripley vs. Marrell.
4291—Killough vs. Anderson.
3461½—Duckworth vs. Crow.
4022—Helmerdinger vs. Carples.
3840—Boessneck vs. Wolf.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams.
4584—Liebowitz vs. Robinson.
3606—Morris vs. Schneider.
4806—Enge vs. Schaeffel.
4236—Mitchell-Vance Co. vs. Steinmann.
4758—Duval vs. Borden.
4023—Shepherd vs. Strobel.
4084—Frank vs. Ames.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
2190—Stengele vs. Gebhardt.
2191—Same vs. same.
1553—A. D. Farmer & Son Typefounding Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
2302—Zaun vs. Bissell.
4477—Eastern Brew. Co. vs. Schlesstein.
4518—Fried vs. Kassel.
3952—Ziegfeld vs. Hammerstein.
4174—Craighead vs. Universal Trust Co.
4865—Miller vs. Ames.
4514—G. F. Blake Mfg. Co. vs. Seitz.
4286—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Lippe.
3160—Whittlesey vs. Kreilman.
4577—Lee vs. Hackett.
4876—Dimont vs. Teller.
4890—Auditorium Hotel Co. vs. Brackett.
4644—Klinke vs. Meyer.
4648—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Dalker.
4772—Klezmer vs. Grossman.
4589—Hunter vs. Taylor.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—Adolph Decaro.
2—Michael Schimers.
3—John O'Hara, Patrick J. Heffron.
4—Henry Jasiowsky.
5—George Harvey.
6—Stanislaus Jahoda.
7—James Mulligan.
8—John Reilly.
9—Gerardo Di Candia.
10—Salvatore De Matteo, indicted as David Matteo.
11—Gaetano D'Auria.
12—Benjamin Collyer.
13—Ascher L. Piddian, Philip Piddian.
14—Otto Kiefer.
15—Louis Stone.
Pleadings.
1—John Hill, Patrick Butler.
2—Jacob Stain, Samuel Zalutsky.
3—William H. Nash.
4—Tony Belittiri.
5—Daniel Moran.
6—John H. Lilly.
7—John C. Henderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman for the People.

1—Joseph Corcoran, William Harris, Frank Brady.
2—James Anderson.
3—Tewson Stephenson, William Claus.
4—James Anderson.
5—Antonio Fasanella.
6—Louis Kalisky.
7—Andrew Sweeney, John J. Crinion.
8—Rocco Pehriopaccio.
9—William Diedrich.
10—Henry Wasserman.
11—Charles D. Shiel.
12—Susie Russell.
13—Frederick Oehl.
14—Joseph Scher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—Max Forman.
2—Cesare De Angelis.
3—James Moore.
4—Samuel Goldstein.
5—Adam Leech.
6—Walter C. Harvey.
7—John Barrett.
8—Joseph Ullman.
9—John Levy.
10—Edward Flynn.
11—Charles Rovatzos.
12—Abraham Wellinsky, Joseph Wellinsky.
13—Solomon Wellinsky.
14—Robert Sythes.
15—Andrew Mulzenti.
16—Palmo Pacco.
17—Joseph Sinkowitz.
18—Michael Salestine.
19—George Shrady.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—Leo Lederer, otherwise called Leopold Lederer.
2—Frederick W. Brown.
3—Gustave Mimsberg.
4—Frank E. Albinger.
5—Frank Heminway.
6—Gong Lung.
7—Jacob Kuntz.
8—Eugene Ryan.
9—Samuel Gruhn.
10—Robert R. Ullman.
11—Michael Cagliano.
12—Elizabeth Hartell.
13—Joseph Wavra.
14—Charles Johnson.
15—Michael Wilkowsky.
16—William Howell.
17—James Kelly.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of East One Hundred and Seventieth Street—M. C. Milnor. Matter of Kasemeyer—William H. Heaton. Caffrey vs. Mason—Joseph McElroy, Jr. Brandon vs. McMonegal—Louis F. Doyle. Defendorf vs. Dofendorf—Edward A. Jacobs. Central Trust Company vs. Von Gauther—Andrew S. Hamersley. Brown vs. Cutting—John A. Straley. Kingsland vs. Gill—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Hayes vs. Hayes—Clarence W. Francis. Millar vs. Jones—J. C. Palmer. Dawes vs. Haywood—Silas B. Brownell.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Buchanan vs. Schmidt—Julius H. Seymour.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—Kertscher vs. Jacobs—Joshua M. Fiero.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Fruit Auction Company vs. Lawless—David Murray.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Bertha J. Levy vs. Jacob Simmons—Lewis Abrams.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Fruit Auction Company vs. John H. Lawless—Thomas C. O'Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Katz vs. Katz—Louis Hanneman.

SUPREME COURT—Laughlin, J.—Matter of Bennington Investment Company—William S. Bennington.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

117—Vurhoff vs. Miller.
119—Hubbard vs. Richardson.
120—Pope vs. Kelly.
121—Wright Engine Works vs. Lawrence Cement Co.
123—Rau vs. York.
124—Carey vs. Wiaster.
125—McAleer vs. Sinnott.
113—Newburg Savings Bank vs. Peck.
Enumerated day calendar:
233—Levy vs. Nassau R. R.
234—Hennion vs. Kipp.
236—Gough vs. McFael.
191—People vs. Braested.
195—Havey vs. Kelleher.
235—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R.
222—Dochterman vs. B. H. R. R.

Calendar will be continued as usual on Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Garretson, J.—Demurrers.

434—Smith vs. Wear.
543—Cleason vs. Excelsior Steamboat Co.
General calendar.
433½—Smith vs. Smith.
368—Flynn vs. Cline.
482—Fuller vs. Goodman.
493—The Mutual Benefit, Loan & Building Co. vs. Rodgers et al.
495—McCord, (No. 1,) vs. Kent et al.
496—Nicholas vs. Nicholas.
497—McCord, (Action 2,) vs. Kent.
498—McCord, (Action 3,) vs. Kent.
499—Nagel et al. vs. Tiekenberg.
500—Brinkmeyer vs. Brinkmeyer.
501—Bachrach vs. Mayer.
502—Berger vs. Graves.
503—Jones vs. Graves.
504—Leonhardt and another vs. Friedhoff.
505—Marsh vs. Dodge.
506—Coifer vs. Coifer.
507—Mutual Benefit, L'n and Building Co. vs. Rodgers et al.
508—Wolff, (No. 1,) vs. Wolff.
509—Pearce, (No. 2,) vs. Hine et al.
510—Pearce, (No. 3,) vs. Hine et al.
511—Pearce, (No. 4,) vs. Hine.
512—Pearce, (No. 5,) vs. Hine.
513—Pearce, (No. 6,) vs. Hine.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

5241—Wadsworth vs. Furst.
2326—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
5360—Melzer Artistic Co. vs. Mahlstedt.
4876—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and N. J. Bridge Co.
3918—Kennelly vs. Nassau R. R.
3416—Bergen vs. Moore.
3473—Orth vs. Wallace.
3602-3604—Ingraham vs. Brook. H. R. R.
3405—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
4047—Reiss vs. Landgraff.
4503—Mahoney vs. Hendrickson.
4313—Connors vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3875—Taylor vs. Roe.
5142—Gen. Electric Co. vs. Nas. R. R. et al.
4341—Cogswell vs. Satterlee et al.
4780—Shay vs. McKenna.
4214—Townsend vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
5566—Frank et al. vs. Tuozzo et al.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
4953—Bergen vs. Br'klyn Union Gas Co.
5010—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
2890—Flack vs. Nassau R. R.
650—Kaiser vs. Latimer.
2855—Renicke vs. Von Glahn.
3842—Munier vs. Cosgrove.
4812—Baker vs. Sun Pub. Co.
4097—Mahon vs. Nassau R. R.
5097—Rinik vs. Bunker.
4258—Day vs. Swan.
5070—Kolling vs. Beebe.
5170—Enright vs. Am. Belgian Lamp Co.
3029—Lehtiner vs. Nassau R. R.
4850—Lambrecht vs. Schultz et al.
5281—Bates vs. Katzenberg.
1184—Gleeson vs. South Brooklyn R. R. & Term. Co.
3304—Ennis vs. Frost.
4803—Elliott vs. Davidson.
2960—Papia vs. Rea.
4580-4581—Connors vs. Nassau R. R.
5014-5015—Ciresi vs. Dunne et al.
3200—Schubach et al. vs. Beck.
5127—Simpson vs. Harding.
4339—Johnson vs. Staten Island Midland R. R.
4971—First Nat. Bank vs. Gutman.
5245—First Nat. Bank vs. Stutzman.
3209—Rosswog vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
4525—Rollins vs. Br'klyn H. R. R.
4278—Hartman vs. Joslin.
1506—Bauer vs. Lyons.
4950—Brahm vs. Tilyou.
3184—Fisher vs. Sanchez & Haya Co.
3611—McDermott vs. Brook. H. R. R.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. Street R. R.
4511—Beardsley vs. Met. Street R. R.
4938—Ryan vs. Klots et al.
4334—Bachrach vs. Berman.
2246—Scholes vs. 3d Av. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

560—Fraser vs. Coney Island & Brook. R. R.
561—Fraser vs. same.
506—Carey vs. Brooklyn W. & W. Co.
507—Lott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Michel Muller, perjury. Annie Selig, grand larceny. Joseph Agerno, Anilo Spina, Joseph Jerome, and John Galpaloni, assault.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Martha C. Wood and James Wakefield, Horatio M. Fisher and Henry Wright. The accounting of Rachel Smith, (motion.) Real estate of James Rooney. Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—33—Will of William L. Fitzgibbons.

Rich Man Dies in an Attic.

CHICAGO, May 2.—William Wares, formerly a member of the Board of Trade, was found dead in an attic room of the Chicago Hotel, in Clark Street, to-day. A post-mortem showed that Wares died of pneumonia. He was sixty-seven years old and reputed to be worth $100,000. Wares had lived for the past year in the little room where he died, seldom seen by his former business friends.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
PARSONS & SINGER,
31 NASSAU ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

34 West 88th St.
Ready for occupancy. This elegant four-story and basement stone and brick front dwelling, size, 23x54.10x100.8½, containing 14 rooms and two baths, with butler's pantry and laundry extension; 11x18. Saloon floors; all hardwood trim, handsomely decorated, new gas fixtures.
PRICE REASONABLE.
Terms easy. Watchman on premises.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Telephone, 647 Harlem. 252 West 125th St.
Open Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

393 WEST END AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms, elevator service, heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also Apartment, 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—May 15, for five months, next Riverside, 326 West 83d St., seven rooms and bath, all light. Walker.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL TRAINS.

A Description of Those Now in Service for the Pennsylvania.

The new Congressional Limited trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad went into service yesterday between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. They were constructed with carte blanche as to cost by the Pullman Palace Car Company, and nothing that good taste, luxury, or comfort might suggest is lacking.

One of the trains was on exhibition at Philadelphia on Saturday. It was composed of a Pennsylvania Railroad composite car, a Pennsylvania Railroad dining car, Pullman parlor cars Ogygia, Oenone, Ocelina, Aphrodite, and a Pullman parlor observation car Electra. In the dining car the tables are placed directly opposite the windows, instead of between them, and instead of fixed seats, this car is equipped with mahogany chairs so placed as to leave abundant room between the backs. The tables on one side of the car are somewhat longer than ordinary, while those on the other side are shorter, accommodating only two persons. In consequence there is much more room on all sides than formerly.

A new feature in the parlor cars is the ladies' dressing room. This is a rounded compartment 5½ by 6 feet, tastefully furnished and finished. On one side stands a dresser with a plate-glass mirror and drawers. This is flanked on each side by a plush wall or corner seat. On the opposite side is a metal washstand and the door to the ladies' saloon. The room contains several small closets and racks. The train served to illustrate the progress to date made in palatial carbuilding.

OGDENSBURG AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Sold Under Foreclosure to the First Mortgage Bondholders.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 2.—The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad was sold under mortgage foreclosure by W. H. Comstock of Utica, Master, in this city to-day. Only one bid was received, and the road was struck off for $2,500,000 to Charles Parson, receiver of the road; Charles R. Batt, President of the National Security Bank of Boston, and William Lummis of New York, committee representing the first mortgage bondholders.

A protest to the sale was filed by W. A. Shepard of Boston, representing the income bondholders, who asked a postponement for thirty days, owing to present depression. Ten per cent. of the purchase price was deposited.

Canadian Pacific's Buffalo Offices.

BUFFALO, May 2.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company changed its offices here from 21 Exchange Street to 233 Main Street, where it has sumptuous and modern quarters for freight and passenger business. The offices are shared by the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Companies. At the housewarming to-day E. V. Skinner, the General Eastern Agent, received and hospitably entertained this evening many railroad men and invited guests. D. B. Worthington is the local city Freight and Passenger Agent.

ACTIVITY ON THE CLYDE.

Shipbuilding Industry Shows Unprecedented Increase—The Warships.

During the month of March Clyde shipbuilders have, says The Engineer of London, put into the water close upon 40,000 tons gross register of new shipping, as compared with 29,000 tons last month, and 33,000 tons in March of last year. The present output, in fact, has only been exceeded on three previous occasions. The tonnage has mainly consisted of large and medium-sized cargo steamers for over-sea and coasting trade, and a number of steam trawlers and fishing craft. Three of the steamers were between 5,000 and 4,000, three between 4,000 and 3,000, two were over 2,000, and two over 1,000 tons. It is worthy of special note that 15,000 tons of the output were to foreign account.

For the quarter of the year now gone the aggregate output has reached 75,500 tons, this figure only having been exceeded on four previous occasions, viz., 1896, when it reached 94,600 tons; in 1892, when it was 92,000; 1890, when it was 81,000; and 1883, when it was 83,600 tons. Of course the comparatively big output this year is due in large measure to the postponed activity in launching cased by the recent engineering struggle. It is to some extent also accounted for by the phenomenal briskness in placing new contracts which has prevailed since some time before the close of the labor war. Since the year began over 240,000 tons of new work have been contracted for, as many as 130,000 tons of this having been placed during March alone. This is about the largest amount of shipping ever secured by shipbuilders on the Clyde in any one month. In naval work alone the month's orders have exceeded 35,000, made up mainly by the three armored cruisers of the Cressy type intrusted to Clyde firms—two to Fairfield and one to Clydebank. In addition, the first-named concern has booked an order for a set of engines for a dockyard-built battleship of the Formidable type.

Of merchant vessels quite a number of the highest class have been placed during the month, including two steamers for the Allan Line, each of 10,000 tons; two of 6,000 tons each for the P. and O. Company; two steamers of considerable tonnage for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company; one of 5,000 tons for the New Zealand Shipping Company; one of 8,000 tons for the Donaldson Line; three of 5,500 tons each for the Ocean Steamship Company, and two paddle steamers of good speed which the Caledonian and the North British Railway Companies require for the passenger service of Loch Lomond.

There are still a number of important inquiries in the market for large intermediate and cargo steamers—including two which will shortly be placed for the Cunard Company—and owing to the fact that the order books of most of the leading firms are already filled, if not overflowing, prices have taken a decided rise, and this tendency will be maintained throughout the year at least. The price of ships' plates has rapidly advanced to £5 15s. per ton for early and £5 12s. 6d. for deferred delivery. The steel workers are now moving for an advance of wages, and the claim is about to be lodged with the Conciliation Board.

[illegible] BRITISH FORCES.

Number of Imperial Troops at West Atlantic Stations.

From The Daily Telegraph, London.

Though the war between the United States and Spain has not yet caused any proposal for strengthening the British military establishments in the West Indies or the posts on the Canadian Atlantic seaboard which are garrisoned by imperial troops, attention is being given by the military authorities to maintaining the forces usually in garrison at their full strength, and the more so as the colored West India Regiment—lately augmented by a third battalion—has recently been more than usually occupied on the African West Coast. Some movements in connection with this regiment are now in progress, but actually the headquarters of both the First and Second Battalions are now in Sierra Leone; and the headquarters of the Third Battalion, though now on the way from St. Helena to Jamaica, are making the journey by a vessel which comes to England first.

The ordinary strength of imperial troops in the West Indies is about 3,000, rather more than half of whom are kept in Jamaica, and the remainder in Barbados. In the former colony there are a garrison company and the Jamaica Company of Royal Artillery, the West India Submarine Mining Company, half a company of fortress engineers, three companies of the First Royal Berkshire Regiment, and the depot and four companies of the West India Regiment, of which, however, two companies are under orders for St. Helena. In Barbados and neighboring isles there are the headquarters and five remaining companies of the First Royal Berkshire, a garrison company, and the St. Lucia Company of Artillery, and a few fortress engineers. The Jamaica troops are under Major Gen. Hallowes, and those in Barbados under Major Gen. R. F. Butler.

Bermuda, a very important naval and military station, with Lieut. Gen. Barker as Governor and Commander in Chief, has a normal garrison of about 1,600, made up of two artillery garrison companies, a submarine mining, and a fortress company of engineers, and the Second Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, besides the local militia, artillery, and rifle volunteers. On the Canadian coast the 1,600 regular troops maintained are at Halifax, N. S., where Major Gen. Montgomery-Moore—who is shortly to be replaced by Lord William Seymour—has the same royal artillery and royal engineer establishment as exists in Bermuda, and the Second Battalion Leinster Regiment, which is shortly to be sent to strengthen the forces in Jamaica, its place at Halifax being taken by its own First Battalion from Ireland. When this movement has been effected the portion of the Royal Berkshire now at Jamaica will join the rest of the First Battalion in Barbados.

St. Helena is now but very lightly garrisoned by detachments of artillery and engineers and part of the West India Regiment. The troops in all the Colonies, however, are more or less supported by militia and volunteer corps, there being beside the large forces of this kind in the Canadian Dominion corps of various arms of the service in Antigua and the Leeward Isles, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 158 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent,
56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

WARM SPRINGS,
Bath County, Virginia,

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EVANS & HECHLER.—The people of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of EVANS & HECHLER, (Phoenix Machine Works,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part One, thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max D. Josephson, as assignee of above-named Evans & Hechler, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the said Court, this 4th day of April, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

[Seal.]

HYMAN & GOLDMAN, Att'ys for Assignee, [illegible] Nassau Street, New York City.
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[illegible], JOHN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN [illegible], lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of [illegible] for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3, 1898. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, [illegible] & DILLINGHAM, Attorneys [illegible] Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my3-1aw6wTu

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady who is closing her house for the Summer would like to find a place for a thoroughly competent chambermaid, willing to assist with laundry work. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at [illegible] East [illegible] St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, speaking French and German, as first-class chambermaid; understands sewing, clothing, packages, &c.; well recommended by present employer. 38 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; can be seen at present employer's. Call two days. 506 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; excellent references. Humphrus, 216 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse for grown children; good reference. Mrs. Tieche, 17 Greenwich Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; good references. 212 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; good reference. Flyn, 246 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for upstairs work; private or public. 234 West 49th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person; chamberwork, sewing, wait on lady; city reference. 58 West 28th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; best city reference. Present employer's, 35 East 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a light colored woman, to do upstairs work and sewing. 224 East 70th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class, reliable woman for plain cooking and laundry work; country during Summer months; American family; city reference from last employer. Call, at 10 A. M., 30 West 71st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as capable and reliable cook; references accordingly; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; willing to go to country. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; good city reference. A. F., Box 310, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman as cook and laundress in private family; good reference. L. P., Box 307, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As cook and laundress in small private family; city or country; personal reference. 227 East 45th St.; one flight up.

COOK.—By trustworthy woman as first-class cook; private family; city or country; personal reference. 154 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By Scotch cook; good laundress; assist washing; good baker; best city reference; city or country. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; wages, $30; present employer can be seen. 161 East 52d St., Adams's bell.

COOK.—By a French cook; country preferred; reference. M. D., Box 184 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook; competent in every way. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 3. 302 West 72d St. No cards.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good cook in private family; good references. 100 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and to do plain washing; city reference. 11 West 60th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a small private family; city or country; good reference. 156 East 39th St. Martin.

COOK.—By a competent cook. Call at present employer's, 521 Madison Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess; teaches English, German, French, and branches in kindergarten; references. 369 Central Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman work by the day; housecleaning or washing; private family. Crossley, 156 East 39th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by day; makes exquisite gowns, fancy waists, sleeves, tea jackets; perfect fitting, designing, and remodeling; terms moderate. C., 270 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; terms, $1.75; city or country; references. 167 East 33d St.; ring four times.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or CARETAKER.—An English woman, widow, aged forty as housekeeper or caretaker; educated; no family or friends in this country; salary no object; high references given. English Woman, Box 198 Times Office.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable middle-aged woman in small family to do general housework; low wages; good home preferred. 324 East 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress; good dressmaker and traveler; useful as maid; city or country; best reference. Agathe, 217 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant as lady's maid for growing young ladies of 18 years; best city references. 247 East 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good reference. M. B., 52 West 26th St.

MAID.—By Protestant maid for two children in the country; to help with chamberwork; good sewer. Apply Tuesday, between 11 and 1, at 48 East 67th St.

MAID.—By a French person (Protestant) as maid for growing children; understands cutting and fitting; personal references. 383A 6th St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By American Protestant as maid for lady or grown children; excellent references. Humphrus, 216 West 19th St.

MAID.—By American Protestant as maid for lady or grown children; excellent references. Greer, 501 West 40th St.

MAID.—By competent maid; thorough in her duties; good traveler; city references. French, 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business. Present employer's, 36 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. 420 West 49th St., candy store.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress by the day; city reference. 11 West 60th St., fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best references; wages, $25. 636 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private family; an expert shirt ironer; two years' best city reference from last place; no chamberwork. [illegible] East [illegible] St., Prospect Place.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; private family; good city references. M., Box 368, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in American family; first-class starcher and ironer; day or week; city reference. L. J., care of Doudie, 127 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class shirts, collars, cuffs; city reference. 223 East 32d St.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. A., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Lady or gentleman; would travel; willing and obliging; seven years' references. 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; good references. 147 West 20th St.

NURSE.—To take care of one or two children. Brockholst, 161 West 65th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By good family seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit good; would assist with other work. M., Box 291, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl as waitress; city or country; is careful and respectful; best city references. Call or address, care of Moore, 302 West 52d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; four years' city reference. 452 West 49th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her waitress. 46 East 58d St.; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHER, &c.—A refined American lady, possessing satisfactory testimonials, desires to find a home for a brief season in family or institution for which her services as teacher or in any other useful capacity would be given as compensation; her acquirements are English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) and Latin; locality unimportant; references exchanged. Spes, Box 188 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; lived in good families; last employer will recommend. B. B., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Swede; thoroughly competent; private family; personal references; last employer can be seen. 36 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—Well experienced; single; English; middle age; good references. W. J., 456 4th Av., care Jemane.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes position for butler. J. W., 5 West 34th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Couple without children would take care of house for Summer; do washing and cooking if required; best reference. M., 1,054 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman by man who just got out of employment, as employer gave up stable; thoroughly experienced man; stylish and smart appearance; married; no family; height 5 feet 9 inches; absolutely sober and respectable; first-class written and personal reference. J. K., 849 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; 26; no family; country preferred; thoroughly competent; sober, honest, neat, willing, obliging; three years' best reference. Coachman, Box 4, 239 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. J. H. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Swede; 30 years of age; married; no family; willing and obliging; careful and reliable driver; good reference. A. Johnson, Box 311, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Experienced and reliable; single man; age, 39; city or country; references. French, 112 West 21st St.

COACHMAN.—Fourteen years' best city reference; married; no incumbrance. L., 136 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136 New Brunswick, N. J.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; no children; 32 years old; understands gardening and the care of horses, cows, and poultry; wife will do cooking; first-class workman; A1 references. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By second man or single-handed butler; experienced; sober, obliging; personal references. W., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man; present employer can be seen. H. M., 588 5th Av.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—English; valet or valet de chambre or butler's duties; good city references. M. Thomas, 31 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Experienced masseur; highest recommendations; no objection to travel; can be secured. Masseur, 579 East 148th St.

WATCHMAN, &c.—By a man, 35, with a family, as watchman, porter, driver, run elevator, or anything honest; city or country. 219 West 66th St., first flight up.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

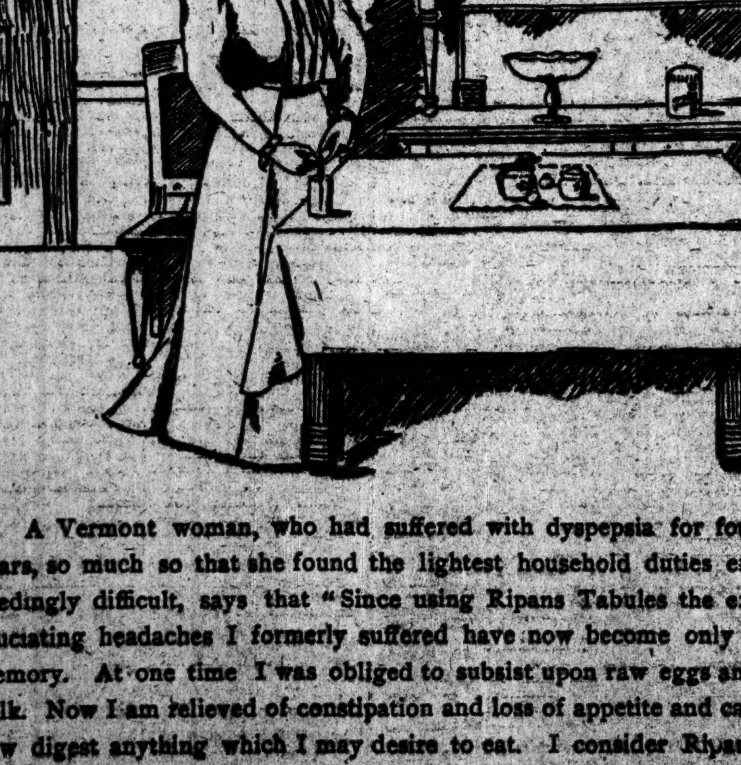
WANTED—For about six weeks, two neat, willing girls, one as laundress and chambermaid, and the other as waitress, to assist with chamberwork. Apply, with reference, at 16 West 56th St.

WANTED—A Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; personal reference required. Call, between 10 and 11, at 36 West 68th St., basement bell.

WANTED—Two young girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing. Apply at 108 West 87th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.



A Vermont woman, who had suffered with dyspepsia for four years, so much so that she found the lightest household duties exceedingly difficult, says that "Since using Ripans Tabules the excruciating headaches I formerly suffered have now become only a memory. At one time I was obliged to subsist upon raw eggs and milk. Now I am relieved of constipation and loss of appetite and can now digest anything which I may desire to eat. I consider Ripans Tabules as a perfect remedy and have found no other medicine so prompt and mild in action or so permanent in its results."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. DIXON, plaintiff, against ESTHER COCHRANE and HELEN DIXON, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 5th day of March, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Esther Cochrane: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898.—Dated May 2, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

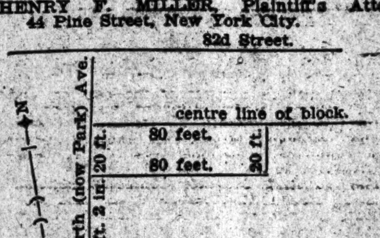
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop and remaindermen, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, distant eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-first Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and at a point opposite to the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining thereto on the southerly side thereof, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through the centre line of said party wall eighty (80) feet, thence northerly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the centre line of the block between 81st and 82nd Streets, thence westerly along said centre line eighty (80) feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 29, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-one and 33-100 dollars ($11,681.33) (exclusive of costs) with interest from April 19, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is $452.90, with interest to be added.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH LICHTENSTEIN et al., as Executors, &c., plaintiffs, against OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above entitled action on April 27th, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on April 29th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1898, at 12:00 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

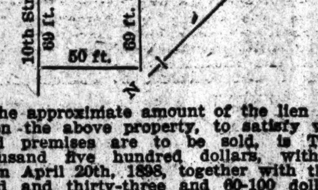
All that plot of land in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street and the westerly side of Avenue D, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Tenth Street sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence southerly parallel with Avenue D and part of the way through a party wall fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with Tenth Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the westerly side of Avenue D, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue D fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated April 29th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Esq., Referee.

WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Nos. 143 and 145 Avenue D.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said premises are to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from April 20th, 1898, together with three hundred and thirty-three and 60-100 dollars costs and allowance, with interest from April 29th, 1898, and the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the puchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee is four hundred and sixty-two dollars.—Dated April 30th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Esq., Referee.

WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my3-2awT&Th&my24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 106 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

SHORTILL, MARGARET EMMA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles M. Brennan, Mary E. Kane, Margaret Rogers, Hannah L. Provost, Adelaide B. Hart, Josephine C. Meehan, Caroline G. Fessenden, Michael E. O'Connor, Agnes McCabe, Joseph O'Connor, Margaret A. O'Connor, and Charles O'Connor, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET EMMA SHORTILL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah Jones of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 9th, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Emma Shortill, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES A. DEERING, Attorney for petitioner, 15 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw7wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, Noon | Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon | Kai. W. d. G., June 7, 9 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, Noon | Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen.................Thursday, May 5, 2 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse...Thursday, May 12, 2 P. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda......May 7, 2 PM | Werra......May 28, 10 AM
Ems........May 14, 10 AM | Kai. W. II..June 4, 2 PM
Aller......May 21, 2 PM | Fulda......June 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM | A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M | Palatia, May 21, 4 P M
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon | Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES,

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Berlin.........May 4 | Chester.........May 28
Noordland......May 11 | Westernland.....June 1
Friesland......May 18 | Kensington......June 8
Southwark......May 25 | Berlin..........June 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, May 4, Noon | Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon | Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon | Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon | Germanic, June 22, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MASSACHUSETTS	May 7
MANITOBA	May 14
MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Werkendam.....Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM,
FIRST CABIN $60 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Bourgogne....May 7 | La Bretagne......May 28
La Touraine.....May 14 | La Bourgogne.....June 4
La Gascogne.....May 21 | La Touraine......June 11

Gen. Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, May 7, 2 PM | Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM | Aurania, May 24, 9 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM | Umbria, May 28, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda........April 23 | Boadicea........May 14
Victoria.........May 7 | Alexandra.......May 21

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu	May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA....May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

AORANGI, June 2 | MIOWERA, June 30.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Seminole, Tues., May 3 | *Pawnee, Mon., May 9
Delaware, Friday, May 6 | Algonquin, Tues., May 10

(*Steamer May 9 to Jacksonville direct.)

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

[illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily. (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 209 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:55 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. For Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Streets, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:35, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

CubaLimited

VIA

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.,
ATLANTIC COAST LINE

AND

PLANT SYSTEM

Lv.	NEW YORK	9:20 A. M.
"	WASHINGTON	3:46 P. M.
"	Richmond	7:30 P. M.
Ar.	Charleston	6:12 A. M.
"	Savannah	8:15 A. M.
"	Tampa	7:55 P. M.
"	Port Tampa	8:30 P. M.
Lv.	Port Tampa	9:00 P. M.
	(MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.)	
Ar.	Key West	3:00 P. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON TO SHIP'S SIDE AT PORT TAMPA.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL TICKET OFFICES.

J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Pass. Agt., 261 Broadway, New York.

B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 943 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

STOCK MARKET BUOYANT

Jubilation Over the News from Manila Causes a Frantic Rush to Buy.

ACTIVITY IN MANY STOCKS

Grain Not Greatly Affected by the Action on the Stock Exchange, but the Close Is at an Advance.

While there was no bear panic yesterday the stock market was buoyant at all times, and at the opening and at intervals the rush to buy was frantic. There was no London market because of "May Day." The dealings were grounded on jubilation over the naval successes before Manila. Peace with Spain was almost fully discounted.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange the struggle to buy was such that the quotations were as wide apart as 2¼ points, and offerings and bids for thousands of shares were made and booked immediately after Chairman McClure's gavel fell. During the day prices sagged because of realization of profits, but at the end of the five hours quotations were at about the highest of the day, and the temper of the market was arrogantly bullish.

One hundred and six stocks were active. Of these five, Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, Laclede Gas preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco, Rubber preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, neither advanced nor declined. Only two stocks declined, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling preferred, 1 point, to 47, and Hawaiian Sugar, 3¼ points, to 20½. Ninety-nine stocks advanced 201¾ points in the aggregate, or an average of over 2 points. Seven stocks advanced 5 points and over. They were Sugar, 5⅝ points, to 129⅝; Tobacco, 5⅛, to 108; Consolidated Gas, 8, to 183; Lackawanna, 7⅛, to 152; Metropolitan, 5⅛, to 145; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred 5, to 65, and Pullman's 9⅛, to 178. The volume of business was large; over 680,000 shares and investment interests were credited with absorbing 45,000.

In the general bond market investors were credited with large dealings, the sales being nearly $3,600,000. Governments were active and higher, the 4s advancing ½ to 1 point and the 5s ¼.

In the dealings Sugar was nearly one-third of the total, with 105,000 shares. The other highly active stocks were: Tobacco, 21,000 shares; Burlington, 44,000; St. Paul, 66,000; Rock Island, 34,000; Louisville and Nashville, 22,000; Northern Pacific, 24,000; same, preferred, 33,000, and Union Pacific preferred, 62,000. The outside market was active and in sympathy with the sentiment of the Stock Exchange, and it closed to firm quotations. Standard Oil was last at 374 asked, Malt, common, 23, and preferred 73; Glucose, common, 44½, and preferred 96; New Amsterdam Gas, common, 27½, and preferred 64½, and Standard Gas, common, 135, and preferred 155.

The stock market did not greatly affect the grain market. Prices were uncommonly firm, while a speedy termination of the war with Spain was talked of with conviction. At the Produce Exchange closing May wheat was at $1.20, 1½c a bushel higher than the close on Saturday. July wheat was fractionally higher at $1.02⅝. There were slight declines in the corn futures, and May oats, at 34¼c, were one-eighth of a cent lower. The local export business was 800,000 bushels of wheat, 600,000 of corn, and 250,000 of oats. All the wheat dealings were in the face of the most bearish reports on the Winter crop, which pointed to excellent condition and enormously increased acreage, with the same expansion in Spring sowing.

The money market was a waiting one, with call money at 2½ to 3 per cent. for quick stock operations and 4 per cent. for bank call loans, which are a compromise between stock loans and time money. The average time money rate on close scaling and rigid scrutiny of collateral was 7 per cent. for banks, or the rate for prime commercial paper.

The bank statement for the week will be interesting because of the continued drain to supply currency and the cessation of transfers by the Sub-Treasury and the May interest and dividend disbursements, amounting in the aggregate to from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, exclusive of the millions coming from quarterly rentals. Exchange was against gold imports.

JOHN McKENNA ARRESTED.

Fourth Ward Politician Accused of Wrongfully Accepting Money.

John McKenna, politician, well known in the Fourth Ward, was arrested yesterday on a charge brought by Michael de Marsco of 42 Baxter Street, who accused him of taking $20 on July 20, 1896, as payment for getting him reinstated as a driver in the Street Cleaning Department.

McKenna was arraigned in General Sessions, and held in $1,000 bail. Henry Breckwedel of 473 Grand Street went on his bond. The specific charge is making a corrupt bargain for appointment in public office.

COLUMBIA'S BIG GIFT.

D. B. Fayerweather's Bequest of $300,000 Paid Over to the Trustees.

The bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather of $300,000 to Columbia University was paid over to the Trustees of that institution yesterday, and in accepting the gift they voted to name the present Physics Building Fayerweather Hall, and to erect a memorial tablet in the building.

The friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal presented the university with a gift of $7,500, with which to establish a fellowship in music, to be known as the Joseph Mosenthal Fellowship. Mr. Mosenthal's friends decided to establish the fellowship as a memorial of their regard for him and as a testimonial of the value of his services as a musician in this city.

TROW'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

This Year's Book Covers the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

Trow's Business Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has just been issued. The book is arranged under business classifications, and is fully indexed. It also contains a street directory and register of the City and Borough Governments. The index of classifications is brought up to date and is arranged in divisions. The head styled "Miscellaneous" comprises business firms that would generally be omitted.

Miscellaneous associations, companies, and societies are given six pages, and include every sort of benefit and social organization. A map of the northern portion of New York City accompanies the book. The present number is the fifty-first annual publication, and is now combined with Wilson's Street and Business Directory.

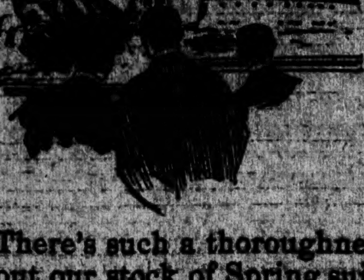
GIRL KILLED BY RUNAWAYS.

Policeman's Daughter Crushed by Horses While Crossing a Street.

Adele Postoff, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Police Sergeant Postoff of the Wakefield Station, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by two runaway horses as she was crossing Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The Postoffs live at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and First Avenue. Miss Postoff recently obtained employment as an apprentice in the dressmaking establishment of Mrs. Louis Mesan, at 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. She left the place shortly after noon to go on an errand. When returning and about to cross Lenox Avenue a team bore down and dragged her about twenty-five feet, trampling her under foot. Her neck was broken, her head and face frightfully cut, and she was bruised and lacerated all over her body. The body was taken in an ambulance to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

The team of horses belonged to William [illegible], twenty-two years of age, of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Lenox Avenue. [illegible] was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the inquest. He stated that he had [illegible] the team about four days, and [illegible] they were [illegible] and [illegible] drawn up the [illegible] at 60 West One Hundred and [illegible] Street, and the horses, he said, [illegible] to a man.



There's such a thoroughness about our stock of Spring suits and overcoats that it doesn't permit our specializing any one as most worthy.

We're ready with whatever man or boy wears—particularly for the particular young man; we're ready for all tastes; ready for all purses—those that want a dollar's worth.

Shirts.

White shirts for evening dress, for day dress; colored shirts for business and play; negligees for comfort.

Every wanted style in each; every size; several qualities but all good—ready-to-wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.—Thomas T. Leeman has brought an action in the Supreme Court, as stockholder of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, to restrain the execution by that corporation of a proposed agreement for the purchase from the stockholders of the Municipal Electric Light Company of Brooklyn of a majority of the capital stock of that company. A preliminary injunction was yesterday refused by Justice Scott, at Special Term. The proposed agreement has been authorized by the Board of Directors of the defendant company. Mr. Leeman made only general allegations of apprehended loss by depreciation of stock, in case the agreement is consummated, and he relied upon the proposition that the agreement necessarily involved, in carrying it out, the doing of certain unlawful acts by the Directors. By the agreement, the Edison Company is to purchase such shares of stock of the other company as may be deposited with a trustee, paying therefor in cash or bonds, and to deposit $250,000 with the trustee, for the payment of all outstanding indebtedness of the Municipal Electric Light Company. It is not denied that the defendant corporation has legal authority to purchase the stock, as proposed. The alleged illegality of the agreement is found in the provisions for the execution of a new consolidated mortgage, which it is claimed cannot be done without the consent of the holders of two-thirds of the stock of the company, which consent, it is conceded, has not yet been obtained. Justice Scott holds that the proposed action is not beyond the power of the Directors, and he sees nothing in the agreement to warrant the belief that the Directors proposed illegally to issue a mortgage; and there was certainly nothing in it, he said, inevitably pointing to such action on their part.

⁂

ENFORCING EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES OF TRADE.—Frederick Leber, who was suspended from membership of the Produce Exchange for acts claimed to have been, "inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade," sought for reinstatement through a peremptory writ of mandamus. It was claimed that a certain excess of duties paid upon sugars should have been refunded by Mr. Leber's firm. Justice Werner yesterday refused the application, saying that the only question was whether the case against Mr. Leber was so bare of evidence as to sustain the decision of the committee of the Produce Exchange that no honest mind could reach a conclusion that the relator's conduct was amenable to the characterization put upon it. The question, Justice Werner said, was not whether the contract of relator's firm was one which could be enforced in a court of law; but whether it was an obligation which was binding upon the conscience of men who were members of an organization formed for the purpose of promoting and practicing fair and equitable principles of trade. There being evidence upon which to base the decision of the Board of Managers, the Court had no right or power to intervene.

⁂

LIFE INSURANCE.—Joseph H. Tooker, Jr., who sued the Security Trust Company as the assignee of a policy of $5,000, issued by the defendant on the life of his father, was awarded a judgment in his favor on the trial at the Westchester Special Term, and that judgment has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. It appeared upon the trial that the defendant company had on several occasions allowed a person to solicit policies for it, and had permitted him to deliver them without exacting payment in cash on the delivery of the premium receipt, as required by the terms of the policy. The court held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that this constituted such person the company's agent, with authority to waive the condition requiring payment in cash; and where such agent accepted, in return for a policy, notes of the son of the insured, and, within a week thereafter, accepted for the notes the check of the wife of the insured, and thereupon delivered the premium receipt, the insurer was estopped from subsequently denying the due receipt of the premium.

⁂

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—In an action brought by Annie Patterson, to recover damages for personal injuries resulting to her from the alleged negligence of the defendant, the Westchester Electric Railway Company, the issue was whether the car had suddenly started, after it had stopped in order to permit the plaintiff to alight. The plaintiff secured a verdict in her favor in the Westchester County Supreme Court, but a reversal has been directed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, that the company was entitled to have the Justice charge the jury that, "if they believe that the plaintiff stepped from the car while it was in motion, their verdict must be for the defendant;" as, although it was not necessarily a negligent act to alight from a moving car, the plaintiff, having taken the position that the accident occurred from the sudden starting of the car after it had stopped to enable her to alight, should not be permitted, in order to establish a liability on the part of the defendant, to shift her claim and to take another position, of which she had given the defendant no notice.

Fatally Burned in a Fire.

A fire that resulted in the death of a sixteen-months-old child and the serious injury of the child's nurse occurred yesterday in the boardinghouse at 100 Grand Street, Jersey City, kept by Mrs. Mary Pierson. Among the boarders registered at the house on Sunday were Thomas Meegan and his wife, members of a theatrical company, who had with them their infant child, Ralph, who was in charge of a colored nurse named Hannah Peterson, sixty-three years old. The nurse and child were in their room when the fire started, and when rescued by the firemen both were unconscious. The nurse was badly burned, while the child had inhaled flame and smoke. They were removed to the City Hospital, where the child died last evening. Mrs. Peterson will probably recover.

Fatally Hurt in a Runaway.

Frederick Greenfield, fifty-seven years old, a wholesale produce dealer of 119 Garrison Avenue, Newark, died yesterday at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, from injuries received in a runaway accident last Sunday, when he drove to Guttenberg with his son. While passing the Schuetzen Park on the way home, the horse took fright at an explosion of fireworks, and dashing the wagon up against a telegraph pole, threw Greenfield out.

Linen Department.

600 Hemstitched Linen Squares, with open-work insertion, size 30x30 inches,
25 cents each;
Formerly 50 cents

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,—size 22½x36 inches,
85 cents per pair;
Usual price $1.15

Hemstitched Sheets,—all linen,—size 2½x2⅝,
$3.60 per pair.

Damask Napkins, superior quality,—bleached, 3-4 size,
$2.25 per dozen.

Huck Towels, large size,—suitable for Summer furnishings,
$1.50 dozen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Controversy Between the Local Appraiser's Forces and Importers of Limoges Chinaware.

A question is pending before the General Appraisers, in which the New York importers of chinaware from Limoges, France, are taking a lively interest. Some time ago United States Appraiser Wakeman ordered an increase in the valuation of certain importations from Limoges, amounting to 25 per cent. on decorated ware and 15 per cent. on plain ware. This increase was made because the Appraiser and his assistants became convinced that the Limoges manufacturers were getting their goods into this port at a valuation considerably below the actual market value. There was no imputation of dishonesty on the part of any manufacturer or importer, but it was found that the importations from Limoges were being made on the "consigned plan," similar to those from St. Gall, Switzerland, and that methods had been allowed to develop which were detrimental to the interests of the United States Government.

Of the fifteen or twenty important firms in Limoges which send their wares to this country, more than half have for several years consigned their shipments direct to their own representatives in this city, and not to actual American importers. The invoices therefore did not show the real purchase price. Under the present Customs Administrative act, the local Appraiser is required to ascertain as nearly as possible actual values of imports. One paragraph of this law provides that, "It shall be lawful for appraising officers in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise to take into consideration the wholesale price at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, due allowance being made for estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses, from the place of shipment to the United States, and a reasonable commission, if any has been paid, not exceeding 6 per centum."

Applying this provision of the law to certain large importations of chinaware from Limoges, the appraising officers found that the invoiced value of one "consigned" importation was about 53 per cent. less than the actual cost of the same grade of goods to an American importer. This was regarded as a demonstration that the Limoges manufacturers, operating on the "consigned plan," were able to realize a profit of 53 per cent. on their goods after getting them into this country. The local Appraiser reasoned that the United States Government was entitled to collect duty on at least part of that large margin of profit. Hence the advanced valuation of 25 per cent.

A large amount of imported chinaware was affected by this action of the local Appraiser, and several cases were appealed to the General Appraisers. In the investigations which followed much testimony was taken for and against the importers. A suspension of the inquiry was granted by the General Appraisers a few days ago in order to enable the importers to send to Limoges and get further testimony about cost of production and market prices there.

Ex-Congressman J. Hart Brewer, who is an old manufacturer of pottery and is now Deputy Appraiser in charge of the Second Division, which handles all china and earthenware, said of these Limoges cases: "It is a question of principle that is involved. No accusation of intentional undervaluation is made, but the Appraiser is trying to correct the faults of an old and mischievous system of invoicing which has been in vogue for the past ten or fifteen years." About $3,000,000 worth of Limoges ware is imported at this port annually.

JERSEY CITY FIGHT SETTLED.

The New Street and Water Board Is Finally Organized.

Jersey City's new Street and Water Board organized yesterday, after an exciting session, the result of a contest between Mayor Hoos and Robert Davis, who claims to be the leader of the Democratic Party.

The fight was made on Commissioner Ferdinand Heintze, who was Chairman of the Committee on Streets of the old board. The Mayor wished him reappointed, but he was opposed by Mr. Davis, who selected James Nolan for the place.

When the election was ordered President Charles Boltwold announced that he was not a candidate for re-election. He intimated that he had been offered a re-election if he would promise to appoint Mr. Nolan. "I must decline to purchase the position," he said, "at the price named. If I am re-elected I shall reappoint Mr. Heintze. If any one else is selected there will be serious objection from property owners. Mr. Heintze has compelled all contractors to live up to their specifications. It may fairly be said that he has reformed the whole department."

Anthony J. Hauck was the only candidate nominated for President. He was unanimously elected. President Hauck then appointed Commissioner Nolan Chairman of the Street Committee, the other members being Commissioners Heintze, Smith, and Boltwold.

Hoboken Council Reorganized.

The Hoboken Common Council reorganized yesterday. August Bewig was elected Chairman, to succeed Joseph Weinthal, whose term as Councilman expired yesterday. Martin V. McDermott, the clerk, was appointed in 1897 for a term of three years. Edward R. Stanton yesterday succeeded Frank McDonough as Recorder of Hoboken. The latter had held the position twenty-one years.

Woman Lawyer Sworn In.

A number of law students who recently passed their examination were sworn in as members of the bar at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. There was one woman in the class, Mrs. Mary A. Rudd of 9 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, whose husband, Henry W. Rudd, is a practicing lawyer.

Liquor Tax Business.

There was another rush of belated liquor dealers at the Excise Office, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday, to renew their liquor tax certificates. The total receipts at the close of business Saturday afternoon was $5,102,000, the number of applicants being 7,350. About $70,000 was taken in yesterday, and the last application was No. 7,400.

Merchants' New Headquarters.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, of which C. C. Shayne is President, moved into its new quarters in the Hoffman House yesterday, and will give a housewarming to-morrow night.

The Best is None Too Good for This Emergency.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanatory Underwear

The Proper Underclothing for Army and Navy.

Guards against the injurious effects of dampness and climatic changes. Acknowledged to be the best safeguard against fever and contagious diseases.

Dr. Jaeger's Stomach Bandage

is indispensable in active service.

PRICE, 70c. to $1.00.

Write for illustrated catalogue giving name of our agent in your city.

MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d Street
New York

BRANCHES:
166 Broadway
248 West 125th St.

THE CITY DEBT QUESTION

Contractors on Sewer Work Will Take Their Grievances to the Appellate Court.

CONTROLLER COLER'S REGRETS

He Says He Is Powerless in the Matter Unless the Opinion of the Corporation Counsel Is Reversed.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he regretted the inconvenience to the contractors, and the loss to the city that must result from the stoppage of all contract work, but that unless the courts reversed the opinion of the Corporation Counsel in the matter of the city's debt, he was powerless. The contractors on sewer work have formed a combination and have retained Kellogg, Rose & Smith to take their grievances to the Appellate Court.

Mr. Kellogg had a long conference with Mr. Coler yesterday, and when it was concluded Mr. Coler said he believed the matter would be settled one way or the other within a couple of weeks. Either the courts would decide that the city was insolvent, or else a decision would be made that would relieve the strained situation and admit of some arrangement being made with the contractors.

"It is due to all concerned," he said, "that this matter be settled by the courts. What has been said about certain bond issues counting toward the debt limit are opinions. Now we must get the court to decide whether they are correct. I hope that the courts will decide that bonds for street and park openings do not count toward the debt limit. This would make a difference of $20,000,000 in the figures by which the former City of New York exceeded its debt limit. This would clear things considerably."

The contractors, other than those engaged on sewer work, held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon and evening in the Tract Society Building, and decided to make a test case by suing the city for the money due on some completed contract. Corporation Counsel Whalen has promised to get the matter before the courts with the least possible delay.

The employes of the Construction Department of the Borough of the Bronx, nearly 200 men, have not received their salaries for March or April, and it is reported that some of them are in distress. They were set to work under the new municipal civil service rules, and it has not been decided yet whether the appointments were legal.

SUIT OVER THE DEBT LIMIT.

"Little Italy" Park Case Likely to Present Mooted Questions for Adjudication.

Papers in a suit brought to determine the question as to the city's actual indebtedness within the Constitutional limitation, served upon the Controller on Saturday last, returnable in the Supreme Court on Thursday next, were yesterday transmitted to the Corporation Counsel. The suit was brought in the name of William J. Coates, the owner of several parcels of land taken for "Little Italy" Park, and in whose favor awards were confirmed by the Supreme Court in December.

"Little Italy" Park was laid out under a law passed in May, 1894, but the Commissioners of Estimate did not make their report as to the compensation until December last, whereupon the city took possession of the property, and has since, pending the actual construction of the park, compelled the owners and tenants to pay monthly rents. Under the law of 1895 the Controller had four months within which to pay the awards. The four months expired on April 18 last. The case involves the principal questions as to the actual obligations of the city and when they were incurred, which were referred to in the Controller's recent letter to the Mayor, but in reference to which no decided opinion was expressed.

James A. Deering, attorney for the property owners, claims that the obligation was incurred when the act laying out the park was passed and that, as the debt limit of the former city was not then reached, the city must now pay the awards, although the estimated cost of subsequent contracts and proceedings to acquire title for public purposes exceeds the present debt-incurring power of the city, based upon present real estate valuation of the new city, and also that obligations of this kind, being payable from a special fund, raised partly by assessment and partly by annual taxation, are not to be included as part of the actual indebtedness of the city, as defined by the Constitution.

The city's counsel contends, however, that no actual obligation was created or imposed upon the city for this park until either the four months allowed to the Controller to pay had expired, in April of this year, or, at the earliest, when the awards were confirmed by the court in December of last year, and that, as the city's indebtedness at either of the last-mentioned dates exceeded the Constitutional limitation, if the estimated cost of acquiring land under subsequent street-opening proceedings, where title has become vested in the city, although the amount of the compensation has not been adjusted, and the estimated cost of completing various contracts made in 1897 for public works are included, the confirmation of the report by the court imposed no valid obligations upon the city, and the owners whose land has been taken for the park are without remedy or redress.

The case is therefore likely to present for adjudication all the mooted questions as to the extent of the city's indebtedness and the time when the limitation as to each class of obligations was reached. As the Court of Appeals will adjourn in June until October, an attempt will be made, with the assistance of expert accountants, to place speedily before the courts a full statement of the facts relative to all the contracts outstanding—bond issues, street and park improvements commenced, &c.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Ex-Deputy Fielding's Trial Has Been Postponed for Two Weeks.

The trial of Robert W. Fielding, formerly Deputy Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn, and the first of the Willis-Phillips ring to be placed on trial, was to have begun yesterday. At the request of his counsel, Charles J. Patterson, it was postponed for two weeks. Mr. Patterson said that his client had been ill, and he had been unable to consult with him.

Oscar Knapp is to follow Fielding, and his trial was set down for Thursday. It has been postponed until Fielding's case shall have been [illegible].

TRIAL OF ROBERT QUAILE.

First Murder Case in Jersey City Under the New Law.

Robert Quaile of 9 Van Horn Street, Jersey City, was yesterday placed on trial before Judge Blair, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, for the murder of Michael Lynch of 6 Van Horn Street on Jan. 19. The trial is notable as being the first under the new law which permits a murder trial without the presence of a Supreme Court Justice on the bench.

Quaile, who was drunk on the night named, got into Lynch's house by mistake. He found Lynch in what he supposed was his bed, and dragged him out, throwing him down stairs. Lynch's skull was fractured, and he died while being removed to the City Hospital.

Quaile was found by the police in Lynch's bed. These facts were told by the State's witnesses, and the case went over until to-day.

SENTENCE DID NOT SUIT HIM.

Made a Disturbance and Got a Year Instead of Thirty Days.

The dissatisfaction felt by Daniel Hogan of Brooklyn with a thirty days' sentence and his forcible manner of expressing his feelings led to the substitution of a sentence of one year yesterday. Hogan, who lives at 199 Hoyt Street, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions charged with assaulting his eighteen-year-old brother James. The boy, who is delicate and frail in appearance, said that Daniel came home drunk, demanded money from their mother, and when she refused it abused her. James interfered and Daniel assaulted him.

Daniel was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. When he heard the sentence he pushed Assistant District Attorney Kapper aside, sprang at his brother, knocked him down, and began to pommel him. Officers rushed up, and, after tearing Hogan away from his brother, brought him to the bar, when, after a severe lecture, the Justices sentenced him to serve one year in the penitentiary.

AGAINST FALSE ADVERTISING.

Senator Guy's Bill Will Soon Become Operative.

The bill introduced by Senator Guy to prevent false and misleading advertising has been signed by Gov. Black. Twenty days must elapse before the bill becomes operative. One of the most active advocates of the bill was C. C. Shayne, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade. The new law reads as follows:

"Any firm, person, or partnership of persons, or any employe of a firm, person, or partnership of persons, who, either in the newspapers or other periodicals of this State, or in public advertisements, or in communications intended for a large number of persons knowingly make or disseminate any statements or assertions of facts with respect to his or her or their business affairs, especially concerning the quantity, the quality, the value, the price, the method of production or manufacture, or the fixing of the price of his, her, or their merchandise or professional work; or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise; or the possession of awards, distinctions; or the motive or purpose of a sale, intended to have the appearance of a particularly advantageous offer, which are untrue or calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Utter Demoralization Prevails and No Improvement in Sight.

The panic in fire insurance rates, which has followed the collapse of the New York Tariff Association last Friday, is said to show the worst demoralization which the companies have ever experienced. Several companies have written lines on the Hudson River Stores at 20 and 25 cents. The plant of a printing establishment, which was formerly rated at 1½ per cent. per annum, was taken yesterday at 75 cents for three years. A leather risk, located in the "Swamp," as the leather district is called, was written at 10 cents.

There have been a number of informal conferences held between the larger American and foreign companies to discuss a combination on commissions in the dry goods district, but nothing substantial has yet developed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Executive Committee of the Suburban Underwriters' Association will meet to-day.

Charles L. Currier has been elected Secretary and manager of the underwriting department of the Merchants' National Insurance Company of Chicago.

An amendment to the by-laws of the Chicago Underwriters' Association has been proposed making ten members a quorum instead of thirty-nine, as at present.

The American Surety Company, which was on the bond of John S. Hopkins, the cashier of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, has forwarded to the receivers of the bank a check for $20,000.

An insurance certificate for $273,700 was issued Saturday in Chicago on a single cargo of wheat on the lakes. The cargo was shipped on the Australia, and consisted of 210,539 bushels—the largest ever shipped from the Chicago River.

The German-American Insurance Company of New York, which was formerly located at 115 Broadway, is now quartered in new offices in the German-American building, at Liberty and Nassau Streets, where all future headquarters business will be transacted.

Insurance Commissioner Vivian of Colorado has notified the Mutual Reserve Fund, the National Accident, the Traders' and Travelers' Accident, and the Security Mutual Life, all of New York, that he will refuse to renew their Colorado licenses, because Superintendent Payn declined to admit the Denver Life Insurance Company to New York State on the ground of insufficient assets.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, held yesterday, the following Directors were elected, to serve one year: E. W. Coggeshall, Joseph S. Auerbach, Otto T. Bannard, Charles T. Barney, Clarence Cary, Joel B. Erhardt, Charles S. Fairchild, Anson W. Hard, Robert G. Hone, Henry E. Howland, Myer S. Isaacs, Theodore F. Jackson, Francis M. Jencks, John T. Lockman, David B. Ogden, Lewis V. F. Randolph, George L. Rives, Douglas Robinson, C. Egerton Schmidt, and Herbert B. Turner.

Public Offices Closed Charter Day.

All the Federal offices in this city will be closed to-morrow, Charter Day, including the Sub-Treasury, Assay Office, and Custom House, where the Naval Office will remain open one hour in the morning for the entrance and clearance of vessels at this port. As has been already announced, the banks and Exchanges will all be closed, but several clerks will be on duty at the banks to certify promissory notes made prior to the passage of the act making the day a legal holiday and falling due on that day. The Clearing House will also be closed.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Ability to Provide

for the masses is the test of any store. This third May morning finds each department bristling all over with great values. The policy of the O'Neill business is to have everything that the people are apt to want and yet sell nothing but what is worthy. We have extreme novelties in immense variety, rich things for those who want them and little-priced goods that make people wonder how we can sell so cheap.

White Underwear!

How about your wardrobe? In our vast collection there's hardly a style that you could think of that we haven't got, and prices ever so little. Of course it's just as well to remember we're not competing with the sweatshop work advertised so lavishly all around us, the kind that reflects the name of the merchant when it comes out of the first wash. You must go elsewhere for such goods. Our this season undergarments are elegantly made, prettily trimmed and vastly better value than ever before. Take these prices for instance:

Women's Gowns, empire and V shape, lace and embroidery trimming; special	55c.
Women's Skirts, with embroidery and lace ruffle; special	55c.
Women's Cambric Chemise, lace and ribbon trimmed; special . .	55c.
Women's Outing Flannel Dressing Sacques, in pink and blue stripes; special	69c.
Women's Lawn Dressing Sacques, empire style, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; special	98c.
Women's French Flannel Dressing Sacques, in pink, blue, gray and lavender, special	$1.98
Women's French Sateen Skirts, silk effect with a deep umbrella ruffle; special	$1.98
Women's Sateen Skirts, deep umbrella ruffle; special	$1.59

You can pay us more, of course, for extra fine qualities.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMERICAN SHIPS FOR RUSSIA.

Charles H. Cramp Gets a Contract for a 12,500 Ton Battleship and a Cruiser of 6,100 Tons.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The Cramp Shipbuilding Company to-day received cable advices from Charles H. Cramp, its President, now in Europe, to the effect that contracts have been signed between the Russian Government and himself for the construction of two important vessels. One is a battleship of approximately 12,500 tons' displacement, to have a guaranteed speed of eighteen knots per hour throughout a trial trip of twelve hours' duration, at load draught, and carrying 1,000 tons of coal.

The other is a protected cruiser of about 6,100 tons' displacement, to develop a speed of twenty-three knots per hour under the same trial conditions as those just stated, and carrying 725 tons of coal.

An interesting fact in this connection is that this is the first award of a contract for the construction of a battleship to be built abroad in the history of the Russian Navy, and the protected cruiser is also the largest and most important vessel of that type ever ordered by the Russian Government in any foreign shipyard.

Mr. Cramp, who is now in London, expects to sail for home May 4, and will be in Philadelphia on the 11th or 12th.

WINSTON T. TOWNSEND KILLED.

Son of the United States Judge in New Haven Run Down on His Wheel.

NEW HAVEN, May 2.—Winston T. Townsend, the nineteen-year-old son of Judge William K. Townsend of the United States District Court, and one of the most popular of Yale's freshmen, was almost instantly killed late this afternoon as he was riding on Orange Street on his bicycle, in a collision with a team which was turning the corner of Trumbull and Orange Streets.

APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS

The Office of Assistant Superintendent of City Hospital Abolished.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Charities announced these changes yesterday: Mrs. Mary S. Gilmore, Superintendent of the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses, in place of Diana C. Kimber, resigned. Mrs. Gilmore will receive $1,200 salary. Miss Kimber's salary was $1,800. Miss Theodora Le Febre was made Assistant Superintendent, a new place, and Miss Amanda Silva was made Superintendent of the School of Nurses, Male Department, Bellevue Hospital, at $900 a year. The office of Assistant Superintendent of the City Hospital, held for the last two years by Dr. V. Silo, was abolished.

Bernard Galligan and John C. Fitzgerald were sworn in yesterday as Examiners in the Department of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Commissioner Brady yesterday dismissed from the Department of Buildings these Inspectors: Charles A. Lindblom, Charles B. Brown, Charles Streeter, Joseph C. Cocker, Andrew B. Foahs, John J. Hearn, and Frederick W. Vowles.

SOROSIS AND PATRIOTISM.

They Sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and Discuss Art.

Sorosis closed her exercises yesterday, as usual, by singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," but she sang it as a song of peace rather than a song of war, if she followed the sentiments of her old and esteemed member, Mrs. Sara C. Ostrom.

"Let us sing," said Mrs. Ostrom, as the club prepared for this, its closing, function, "the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' not as a war song, but as a song of peace, for Old Glory is a glory more over the peaceful country than over the flash of battle. The truest patriotism is to pray 'for peace.'" And Sorosis sang the patriotic air very gently and peacefully, but she always does that.

The discussion of the day was upon art, and Mrs. Kate M. Server presented the question, in the absence of Mrs. Emily Palmer Cape, who was ill. "What is the true power of art?" was the question. It was answered by Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon Tillinghast, Mrs. E. M. Scott, Mrs. Isabella Bird Chalmers, and Mrs. Susan Ketchum Bourne. Mrs. J. Wells Champney read a charming little poem upon the power of the old portrait painters to bring back vanished faces. One of the best epitomes said upon the subject under discussion was in the words of Mrs. Tillinghast: "The true power of art is to make ideals concrete. True art uplifts us from animalism and mere intellectuality. True art is allied to perfection, and by this very outreaching links us to the eternal God Himself."

In the discussion that followed Mrs. Margaret Yardley, speaking of the utilitarian spirit which was gradually becoming subservient to the beautiful, added: "But I don't know that the beauty of the world will compensate us for the husbands and sons we have sent to fight for a cause so far away from us and which has brought war to our doors." Sorosis did not assent to or dissent from this sentiment.

Burt Murder Trial Ended.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., May 2.—Howard W. Burt of Hannawa Falls was convicted this afternoon of murder in the second degree for shooting his aged father-in-law, Asa Briggs, Nov. 10, 1897.

Ready to Buy Revenue Bonds.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., May 2.—Treasurer Wilkins of the Adams National Bank has been authorized to subscribe for $150,000 United States revenue bonds as soon as issued.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. 10:53 A. M., 1:30, 1:50 P. M. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S. To-night and Every Ev'g, 8:15. Merriest of Musical Comedies, THE CIRCUS GIRL.
VIRGINIA EARL as Dora.
IRENE PERRY as Favorita.
MABELLE GILLMAN as Lucille.
JAMES POWERS as Biggs.
CYRIL SCOTT as Dick Capel.
HERBERT GRESHAM, as Titus.
JOSEPH HERBERT as Drivelli.
Everything Fresh and New.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

AMERICAN THEATRE 42D ST. & 8TH AVE. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. Tel. 3147-38th. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. THE BEGGAR STUDENT. ENTIRE HOUSE 25-50-75c. Boxes, $3, $4, $5. MAT. WED., 25c. NEXT WEEK—FAUST, (IN ENGLISH.)

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th st., N. Y. EDWIN KNOWLES......Manager. "Two New Triumphs."—World. 6TH WEEK. MRS. FISKE, The Double Bill—LOVE FINDS THE WAY, and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Matinée only at 2.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. BIOGRAPH, CHARLES DICKSON & CO., 4 COHANS, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, GEORGE W. LESLIE, SMITH and CAMPBELL, GARDNER and ELY, WEBB and HASSAN, HALL and STALEY, BLOCKSOM and BURNS, and others.

HEALTH EXPOSITION. Military Concerts afternoon and evening, Army Field Hospital, Man of War Sick Bay, Trained Nurses' Exhibit scores of Interesting Features. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 1 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. Special for Charter Day; Talk by Col. Geo. E. Waring, 4 P. M. All school children admitted free Wednesday next.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman......Manager. Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. "A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch, THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS. Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist. Last performance 'Passion Play' Wed.

Casino! 2d Wk. of the Brilliant Revival! Lady Slavey! 3d Great Revival! The Sumptuous Review of '97, In Preparation! THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN!

ELECTRICAL SHOW. Daily 2 to 11 P. M. Admission to all, 50 cents. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans & French Importations.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. Last week of this successful farce.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl. THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, BATTLES OF OUR NATIONS. Seats now on sale.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st. WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE FIRST VIOLIN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER, BROADWAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Last Sat. Mat. 2. LAST WEEK THE BOSTONIANS IN THE SERENADE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT. ADELE RITCHIE in "AU BAIN." And 15 star vaudeville acts.

COLUMBUS. THE CRUST OF SOCIETY. PRICES ALWAYS 25c. AND 50c.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play, THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN. SILVER SOUVENIRS at Wed. & Sat. Matinées.

Manhattan, B'way & 33d. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-mor. WAY DOWN EAST. TO-NIGHT. 100TH TIME. SOUVENIRS. SILVER LOVING CUPS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. & 8TH AV. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A New Japanese-Chinese Comic Opera, KOREANS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. HENRY MILLER—THE MASTER.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. ADGIE. Marguerite Sylva, & 20 others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THIS WEEK ONLY SORMA and CHRISTIANS in Humperdinck's The King's Children.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Baltimore vs. New York. Adm. 50c.